Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 177 — BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1919. — TWO ANNAS

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.	
30th August	Nankin	6,859	
6th Sept.	Somali	6,712	
13th "	Bremen*	11,540	Transport.

*No accommodation is available for Civilian Passengers by the "BREMEN."

	NATIVE SALOON.	FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.	SERVANTS. DECK.
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A" "B"
BOMBAY TO LONDON:—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Rs.
Single	742	687	633	524 469 227
Return	1,113	1,031	950	786 704 340
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES:—				
Single	698	655	600	502 447 210
Return	1,047	982	900	753 671 315

The "B" and "C" rates of Passage Money in the FIRST SALOON and "B" rate of Passage Money in the SECOND SALOON have reference to the situation of the accommodation only. Passengers occupying such accommodation in either class enjoy all the privileges of those paying the higher rate, the only difference being in the position of the cabins allotted.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1st Sept.	Dilwara	5414	
12th "	Khiva	8947	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
29th Aug.	Palitana	Karachi and P. Gulf
30th "	Linga	Karachi direct
11th Sept.	Pundua	E and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ushai Maru	J. Nakamura	2765	14th Aug.	28th-Aug
Tenyo Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	27th Aug.	7th Sept
Hitachi Maru	—	8658	27th Aug.	7th Sept
Kizuku Maru	K. Yawata	5853	27th Aug.	4th Sept
Shinyo Maru	John Salter	4784	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
Tokumi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	18th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th Aug.	6th Sept.	Japan.
Indus Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Aug.	4th Sept.	"
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept.	20th Sept.	"
Kobe Maru	S. Arai	12th Sept.	17th Sept.	"

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay.—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar, Calcutta.—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Autorised Capital ...	12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ...	7,56,00,225
Paid-up Capital ...	1,50,99,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C. I. E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND.	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York.
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. KIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 397.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DROPS OF INK!

MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!

and to write with a bad ink is

A BLUNDER.

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

Try and reap its Benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOOD DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of hirda, bags of bajree, bags of rice, bags of toor, bags of dall, bags of linseed, bags of dry chillies, bundles of gunnybags, cases of tea, bales of F. P. cotton, empty wooden casks, empty gas cylinders, tins of oil, bundles of coir ropes, bundle of bedding, bundle of iron, bundle of twine, case of medicine, cases of luggage, box of sand papers, wooden sleepers, box of stationery, bags of cocrid, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of jugree, bags of sugar, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES KHAKI DRILLS OF THE MANECKJI PETIT MILLS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Damodar Hasidas and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

25 bales Khaki Drills of the Maneckji Petit Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GREY DHOTEES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers at the Auction sale. Sale of dated 4th August, 1919, Messrs. Bhaktidas and Co., of Holichakla.

2 bales 338 pairs loose grey dhotees marked B. G. 954, by 50 inches 8/9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ranchordas Mathuredas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come. 8/16 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 854 number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH INST., AT 9 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A LOT OF BAGS OF RICE, BAGS OF DALL, BAGS OF MOONG, BAGS OF PARCHED RICE AND A CASK OF PALM-OIL.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at B. Section, Alexandra Docks, by order of the Store Officer, S. and T. (Embarkation):—

11 bags Rice and Dall mixed.
8 bags Moong whole.
19 bags Dall mixed.
9 bags Parched Rice.
1 cask Palm-Oil.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CHECKS OF THE SHAPURJI MILLS.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd September, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jamnadas Vassonji Manji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Ganeshdas Samratmal:—

4 bales Checks of the Shapurji Mills No. 5101.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th August, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES OF JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Sheth Narandas Goculdas by order of Sheth Meghji Lakshmidas and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Messrs. Ismail Mamad and Sons.

25 cases of Japanese Camphor each containing 80 tins, each tin 3/4 lb. i.e., 24 bundles or 960 tablets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th August, 1919.

BOMBAY NATIONAL AUCTION COMPANY.

78, Bapu Khote Street.

THE auction which was to take place at Jacob Circle, Clerk Road, on 29th of August, 1919 is POSTPONED until further notice.

BOMBAY NATIONAL AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 22th August, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin

We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.

BANKERS,

109, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SAHBS.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES OF BLANKETS OF THE EBRAHIM PABANI MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Hassan Mamooji of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1919, at 3-4 p.m., (S. T.), at the Shop premises of Messrs. The Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., in Vithalwadi, behind the Lakhmidas Khimji Cloth Market.

100 bales, each containing 200 pieces of blankets of the Ebrahim Pagni Mills, 54 in. by 62 in. by 1-7/16.

100 bales, each containing 200 pieces of blankets of the Ebrahim Pabni Mills, 54 in. by 68 in. by 1-5/8.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES FEZ CAPS, 2 CASES BOW SPRING, 6 CASES HEALDS, 5 CASES ROLLER TEMPLES, 1 CASE WEFT FORKS, 13 CASES MILL AND GIN SUNDRIES AND 11 CASES REEDS.

Under instructions from the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentures, Messrs. M. H. Bros of Hummum Street, Fort, and Mr. Mahomed Oomer Abdulmia of Bhendy Bazar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Bombay Cloth Market Co's godown, behind the Alexandra Cinematograph near the Crawford Market, the following goods:—

5 cases Fez Caps.
2 cases Bow Spring.
6 cases Healds.
5 cases Roller Temples.
1 case Weft Forks.
13 cases Mill and Gin Sundries Marked U.S.P.
11 cases Reeds.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON THE INSOLVENTS RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT CHIMOD IN THANA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Hemraj Jairam, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) all the right, title, and interest of the said Insolvent in the following vacant pieces of land, on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY—All those vacant pieces or parcels of vacant land, situate, lying and being at Chimod in Thana District and bearing particulars as follows:—

Entry Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Faisl Nos.	Acres.	Goonthas.
3	1	3	—	1	19½
7	1	6	—	—	8
47	6	2	—	—	24
51	6	8	—	—	22
54	7	3	—	—	29½
145	18	3	—	—	34
202	24	20	—	—	34
203	"	21	—	—	34
207	"	25	—	—	34
232	28	1	—	1	7½
233	29	1	—	"	"
234	30	1	—	"	"
235	31	1	—	"	"
236	32	1	—	"	"
237	33	1	—	"	"

SALE BY AUCTION.

(CRAWFORD & CO.—*Continued.*)

238	34	1	—	—	6
350	47	1	—	5	6
352	48	1	—	—	6½
405	56	24	—	—	6½
741	105	9	—	—	8½
749	105	5	—	—	34
766	108	6	—	—	11½
778	108	20	—	—	14
797	111	6	—	—	16½
797	111	7	—	—	16½
816	113	3	—	—	4½
823	114	10	—	—	4½
829	114	10	5	1	34
2910	306	4	—	—	6½
2912	306	8	—	—	4½
2978	314	11	—	½	7½

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji, Solicitors of the Official Assignee at their Office in Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3489.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable teak and blackwood, household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, Lost far tile cabinets, English cabinets, zoonda almyrahs, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, bandsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chair, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. McBeth, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 28th August, 1919.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Hesse and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.,
Khan... Street, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisemen Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bom Cy.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS, only experienced hands need apply. Good salary offered to experts. Apply to the PRESIDENCY PRINTING PRESS, 12-16, Bank Street, Fort. 4194

WANTED AT ONCE—CLERK, understanding Dock Work and Typing. Pay Rs. 50 per month. Apply Box No 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4208

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics to coach a Matric Student. Four lessons a week. Apply Box No. 27, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4223

WANTED—Sound English-Gujarati Hindi knowing experienced man. Apply Box No. 31, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4243

WANTED—MACHINERY STORES SALES MAN, CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply ENGINEER & Co., Pydhoni, Bombay No. 3. 4234

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4176

WANTED by Bombay Firm of Machinery Merchants, a competent ESTIMATE CLERK. Knowledge of preparing specifications and Estimates essential. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of testimonials to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 4166

WANTED—Men from British service, who have either resigned or pentioned for the places of Sub-Inspectors of Police and Special Police Officers on Rs. 35 to begin. Apply with testimonials to H. H. the MAHARAJA of KOLHAPUR. 4152

WANTED—Two Hindu CLERKS, who have studied up to the Matric and who can write a decent hand. Men starting life need only apply PRABHAKAR BROTHERS, 67, Esplanade Road, Fort. 4236

WANTED.—CLERKS for a large Joint Stock Company in formation for Share Department. Men with previous experience preferred. Applications in own handwriting only will be considered. Apply to Box "A", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SALESMAN OR BROKER.—Wanted by leading export and import firm an able and experienced salesman or broker for iron and steel. Liberal terms given, which will be discussed and settled personally. Apply to Box No. 994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4116

WANTED—A GLASS EXPERT, acquainted with conditions prevailing in Indian Glass Factories, one trained in a Foreign Country will be preferred. Send copies of testimonials and mention lowest terms acceptable to Box No. 29, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4232

WANTED—A qualified GARDEN SUPERINTENDENT for Ahmedabad. He must be able to lay out and supervise vegetable, fruit and flower gardens., Salary Rs. 100—10—150 per month with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Mr. A. MASCARENHAS, The Retreat, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad. 4238

WANTED—A B Sc., knowing Hindi on Rs. 70-10-140 or a plucked B. Sc. on Rs. 60-8-110 or an Intermediate (Science) on Rs. 50-8-110 (biennial increment) as 2nd Science Teacher in the Robertson High School, Burhanpur. The candidate must know Hindi and execute an agreement to serve at least for two years in the school. PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur. 4157

WANTED—Capable and experienced ACCOUNTS OFFICERS to take charge of the Accounts Departments of very large industrial concerns. Salary Rs. 900—50—1,250. Only men who have wide experience and are really first class Accountants need apply to the SECRETARY, Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Envelopes should be marked in the top left hand corner "ACCOUNTANT." 4204

WANTED.

WANTED—SPACIOUS PREMISES for office use on hire in Fort on Hornby Road. Apply Box No. 999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4128

WANTED from 15th September or earlier, GODOWN, measuring about 3,000 square feet in Fort or convenient neighbourhood. Apply E. A. Goil, Apollo Street. 4193

WANTED

WANTED—LOCO TYPE STEAM ENGINE of 100 to 150 H. P. brand new or secondhand Apply Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4242

WANTED—FLAT for Hindu Hotel, vicinity Dhobi Talao or Kalbadevi from October 1st, rent about 300. Another near Dadar Station about 100. Apply LAKSHMANIER, MADRAS HOTEL, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

WANTED—One Secondhand LANCASHIRE BOILER, 32ft. by 8½ft. by 180 lbs., working pressure, in perfectly sound and good working order and complete in every respect. Apply to ALAKH DHARI, Managing Agent, Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, Moradabad." 4231

FOR SALE.

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

FOR SALE—LANCASHIRE and CORNISH BOILERS, Steam and Oil Engines, Double and Single Platt's Gins, Lathes, etc., are to be sold in a great lot. ENGINEER & Co., Pydhoni, Bombay No. 3. 4234

BEST MYSORE AGAR BATTIS—Amber Batti per seer Rs. 8, 6, 4, 3, 2; Janvaji Batti per seer Rs. 5; Kasturi Batti per seer Rs. 3; Punugu Batti per seer Rs. 2. N.B.—Each seer weight 24 tolas contains 600 sticks. The ANGLO-INDIAN TRADING CO., Perfumers, Bangalore City. 4230

YOU can always rely upon our DUPLICATING SUNDRIES, STENCIL PAPERS, PENS, etc., to be quite fresh, we get them direct from the manufacturers. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. H

ANYTHING that you may require for your office.—Account books, letter papers, inks, files, etc., you will get at once if you phone up No. 145. Our delivery Service is efficient, the quality of our goods the best. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. TH

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu. Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply A. S. CURIMBHOY & Co., 5, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay. 4226

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-0
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-3
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—A number of TEMPORARY CLERKS for the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, for a period of six months on the following terms:—

PAY.

	Rs.
Graduates (B. A., or B. Sc., M. A., or M. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	100
Under-graduates (i.e. Passed I. A., or passed I. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	80
Passed Matriculates. Non-residents of Poona District	60

These rates include War Allowance:

BONUS.

An initial bonus of Rs. 50 on joining appointment at Poona and a terminal bonus of Rs. 50 on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Travelling allowance for themselves from their homes to Poona under Civil Service Regulations. Travelling allowance for themselves back to their homes on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

CONDITIONS.

1. Candidates will be required to pass a short test examination before appointment.
2. Clerks found unsatisfactory after appointment will be liable to discharge at once and will have no claim to the terminal bonus nor to the travelling allowance for the return journey.
3. Intending candidates should apply in writing to "The FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, POONA" their applications being supported by the following documents:—
   (i) A copy of the University Certificate showing the examination passed by the candidate, the original certificate being shown to the F. C. M. A. on the candidate being selected and ordered to join.
   (ii) A certificate showing the place of the candidate's residence from the Head Master of his School or the Principal of his College where he last read." 4092

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

PLOTS OF VACANT LAND at Dockyard Road, Reay Road, Belvedere Hill Road, at Mazagon, fit for Cinema Theatres, Motor Garages and Godowns, and the two plots about 3,000, and 4,000 square yards, near the Matunga Station and at Marzban Road, Andheri, four minutes' walk from the station, and a Bungalow with vacant land, containing a large compound, and situated opposite Mamlatdar's Kachery at Thana, or all of these either to be let or sold. For further particulars, either see or write to DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS at his Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Telephone No. 2466 and at Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, Nepean Grange. Telephone No. 2902. 4067

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

FOR a new Bank, one BANK MANAGER with about ten years' Banking experience of English or preferably Scotch Banks. Also two ASSISTANTS. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 32, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 4247

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WITH effect from MONDAY, the 1st September, 1919, the train service on the Main Line and Branches will be revised.
For detailed timings see Time Table exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th August, 1919. 4228

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

BOOKING OFFICE AT PYDHONI.

FROM the 1st September, 1919, the Booking Office at Pydhoni will be open for booking from 10-30 a.m. to 6-0 p.m. only.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th August, 1919. 4215

REWARD OF RS. 100.

THE public is hereby informed that a note of Rs. 1,000. No. YB 94/85754 is lost. If any one will bring the abovementioned note at our office or branch office will get the prize.

ABDULREHMAN JAMAL,
Khamasu Street, Ahmedabad,
or.
MAHOMEDBHOY ABDULREHMAN,
4241 Khaduk, Bombay.

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST or STOLEN—One SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 842 of the Indian Manufacturing Coy., Ltd., in the name of Sorabjee Dossabhoy Bhathena. Any one having claim in this share should apply to the Company's Office No 12 Hummum Street, Fort, within one month from date, otherwise duplicate scrip will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
Bombay, 28th August, 1919. 4240

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST or STOLEN—One whole SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 331 and two quarter shares No. 204 and 308 of the Jivraj Baloo, S. W. Coy., Ltd., in the name of Sorabjee Doosabhoy Bhathena. Any one having claim in those shares should apply to the Company's Office No. 9, Green Street, Fort, within one month from date, otherwise duplicate scrips will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
Bombay, 28th August, 1919. 4240

MYSORE GOVT. ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—Two Narrow Gauge LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS with good experience of working passenger trains. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, nationality, etc., and pay required, to

K. SRINIVASA AIENGAR, A.M.I.M.E.,
Loco Superintendent, Mysore Railways
IV Road, Chamarajendrapet,
4246 Bangalore City.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

A large and very valuable FRONT PLOT of pension and tax LAND, admeasuring about 16,500 square yards, with a frontage of over 300 feet on LADY JAMSHETJEE ROAD, at MATUNGA, to be sold at once. Two large wells and a frontage at the back on a lane. An ideal place for factories, buildings, etc. Only bona-fide offers will be considered. The advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. Apply Box No. 962, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4070

NOTICE.

FREIGHT for Suez and Port Said available Loading 12th proximo.
Freight for Genova and Marseilles for October available.
Apply for particulars to
MOHANLAL TRIBHOVANDAS.
Elphinstone Circle.
Amir Building, Ground floor. 4200

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
DHARAVI STREET SCHEME.
(Scheme No. 56.)

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 32 of the said Act, made a Street Scheme for a portion of the Municipal Ward G of the City of Bombay for forming or altering Streets and for providing building sites within the limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme, which are bounded as follows:—
On the North-West, North and North-East by the Mahim Creek.
On the South-East by the Agra Road and the G. I. P. Rly.
On the South and South-West by the Mahim Connection Chord and the B. B. & C. I. Rly., but excluding from such area the Mahomedan Cemetery, the Andhra Valley Receiving Station and a Mosque bearing G Ward No. 6128.
2. The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 247, dated the 29th May, 1919,) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.
Dated this seventh day of July, 1919. 4216

PUBLIC NOTICES.

5 Per Cent. INCOME-TAX-FREE LOAN 1945-55

OPEN FROM 2ND JULY, 1919 TO 30TH AUGUST, 1919.

APPLICATIONS for the loan will be received at the Office of the undersigned on the ground floor of the Secretariat Building between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays and 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other working days.

C. W. C. CARSON,
Accountant General, Bombay.
Bombay, 1st July, 1919. 2958

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 (One Hundred and Fifty) per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 30th June, 1919, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 8th September, 1919, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of the Company on the 2nd September, 1919, on production of Share Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd, to WEDNESDAY, the 17th September, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
for The Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th August, 1919. 4222

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "TENSHIN-MARU", having arrived on the 27th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1919, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon when the sub-joined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution.
The following article shall be inserted after Article 8, namely 8a. "The Company may by special resolution subdivide, or by ordinary resolution consolidate its shares or any of them."
Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Board,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Dated this 31st day of July, 1919. 3822

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st September, 1919, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company, at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st August, 1919. 4010

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indian Cement Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of September, 1919, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That the capital of the Company be increased to Rupees sixty lacs, by the creation of sixteen thousand new shares of rupees two hundred and fifty each.
II. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in the manner following that is to say:—

TWO MEETINGS CALLED BY ONE NOTICE.

The following Article shall be inserted after Article 69, as Article 69A.

69-A. The two meetings required to pass a special resolution may be called by one and the same Notice, and the holding of the second meeting may be made contingent upon the resolution being validly passed at the first meeting.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting to be hereafter convened.
Dated this 20th day of August, 1919.

By Order of the Board,—
(Sd.) PHIROZE J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.
Registered Office, Navsari Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 4227

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TWO INDIAN MERCHANTS, sons of a highly respectable family, well-known in industrial and mercantile community proceeding shortly, one to America and the other to Europe to consolidate business and establish further business connections shall be glad to receive proposals from those who want to establish business connections. Write to Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4253

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st September, 1919, certain alterations will be made in the Mail and Passenger trains running over the G. I. P. Railway system.
2. The Delhi-Bombay Express trains will convey 1st, 2nd, Inter and 3rd class passengers and run to the following revised timings:—

DOWN TRAIN.

Bombay	Dep.	22 0
Jhansi	Arr.	22 15
	Dep.	22 45
Delhi Jn.	Arr.	8 0

UP TRAIN.

Delhi Jn.	Dep.	21 20
Jhansi	Arr.	5 45
	Dep.	6 10
Bombay	Arr.	7 15

connecting with the Delhi-Bombay Express, a Jhansi-Lucknow Express will run to the following timings:—

DOWN TRAIN.

Jhansi	Dep.	24 0
Lucknow	Arr.	7 50

UP TRAIN.

Lucknow	Dep.	21 40
Jhansi	Arr.	5 20

3. The Allahabad passenger train now running between Jubbulpore and Itarsi, will run from and to Bhusawal to the following timings:—

DOWN TRAIN.

Bhusawal	Dep.	18 5

UP TRAIN.

Bhusawal	Arr.	14 5

4. The Up Punjab Mail will arrive at Victoria Terminus at 17 o'clock instead at 16-30 and the Up Nagpur Mail at 8 o'clock instead of at 7-15.
5. For full particulars see the Sheet Time Table exhibited at stations, or apply to the Station Masters or the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st August, 1919. 4112

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY, Purchased the Lloyd Saw Mills Company (formerly known as Adams Sawing and wood-working Mills), situated at Reay Road, near Kalachowkie, from its owners and will continue all sort of sawing work as hitherto carried on by its late owners. All communications relating to the mill should be addressed to the Mill.

A. M. JEEVANJEE.
Bombay, 12th August, 1919. 3936

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari Jain Holiday) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 21st August, 1919. 4123

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

SEWRI-KOLIWADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.
Scheme No. 59.

PURSUANT to Section 27(1) of the above Act, notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have, under the provisions of Section 23 of the said Act, made a scheme for the Improvement of the Sewri-Koliwada villages, portion of the Municipal Ward F of the City of Bombay, within the limits of the area, shown by thick red lines on the Map (Plan No. 333, dated the 2nd of August, 1919), and bounded as follows:—
On the North and North-West.—By land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 2324 (part), occupied by a portion of the Railway belonging to the said Trustees.
On the East.—By land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 2324 (part).
On the South.—By land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay bearing New Survey Nos. 2347 and 2351.
And on the West.—By land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, bearing New Survey No. 2324, laid out partly as a Road and partly as a Railway belonging to the said Trustees.
The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 333, dated 2nd August, 1919), of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Chairman of the Board.
Dated 15th day of August, 1919. 4039

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Indenture of Conveyance bearing date the 11th day of October, 1912, and expressed to be made between Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Baxter and others of the first part, the undersigned Sorabji Dadabhoy Baxter as the sole Surviving Executor of the Will of Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxter of the second part, and Shavakshaw Dadabhoy Baxter and the said Sorabji Dadabhoy Baxter in his own right and personal capacity (therein called "the Purchasers") of the third part, and relating to the property, situate at Mahim Bazar Road (now known as the Cadell Road), to the South of the Scottish Orphanage, which was in the custody and possession of the undersigned, has been LOST, MISLAID or STOLEN. Any person dealing with the said document, will do so at his own risk and will also render himself liable to prosecution, if found to be in possession thereof wrongfully.
Dated this 26th day of August, 1919.

SORABJI DADABHAI BAXTER. 4232

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of Property at Ripon Road, bearing Collector's Old No. 198, New No. A 1/15720, Old Survey No. 220, and New Survey No. 2 AB 3546 and E Ward No. 4026-4027 (1), 4027 (2), Street Nos. 213-214-214A, formerly belonging to Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Sayeed Pathan, and Abdul Kareem Shaikh Mahomed Pathan but now belonging to the said Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Sayeed Pathan and Khatizabai, widow of the said Abdul Kareem Shaikh Mahomed Pathan, Mahomed Jaffer Shaikh Mahomed Pathan and Ayshabibi, widow of Mahomed Esmail Paloba.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the under noted documents relating to the above property are missing. Any person in possession of the said documents is requested to produce the same at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for the abovenamed. Owners of the property at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and to make his claim or interest, if any, in or to the same known in writing to Messrs. LITTLE & Co., within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said claim or interest, if any, will be considered as waived, and any person in any way dealing in future with the said documents to the prejudice of the rights of the abovenamed owners, their heirs, executors administrators or assigns shall do so at his own risk.

1. Assignment dated 22nd day of January, 1889 and made between Chandulal Chimanaji of the one part, and Shaikh Hoosein Shaikh Sumani of the other part.
2. Assignment dated 8th April, 1886, and made between Mudar Toorab of the one part, and Shaikh Hoosein Shaikh Sumani of the other part.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1919.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys.
4233

NOTICE

THE MARATHA KSHATRIYA DNYATI SAMAJ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all members of the Maratha Kshatriya Dnyati Samaj that Messrs. Sadashivrao Bhawanrao Kadam, Ramchandrarao Bhairao Dalvi and Ramchandrarao Raghoba Chavan, the plaintiffs in a certain High Court Suit, being Suit No. 1442 of 1917, have called a General Meeting of the said Samaj to be held on the 31st instant under the terms of a Consent Decree obtained in the said Suit. The said Suit filed by the said three persons, as some of the members of the Managing Committee of the said Samaj against certain other members of the Managing Committee, on account of certain personal disputes and without the consent and approval of the Samaj. The proceedings in the said Suit and the said Consent Decree are in no way binding on the Samaj. The provisions of the said Consent Decree are moreover entirely contrary to the Rules of the Samaj. The said three persons have therefore no authority to call any General Meeting of the Samaj and the same and everything done thereat, will be absolutely void and of no effect and not binding on the Samaj. The said three persons and the other parties to the said Suit and the said Consent Decree are aware that the Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay has filed a suit in the High Court for framing a Scheme for the administration and management of the Samaj and its charitable funds and property. Such a Scheme when passed by the High Court will put a stop to all dissentions and difficulties and the said persons and parties are hereby requested to help in getting such a Scheme passed as early as possible and not to hold the said Meeting or to act upon the said Consent Decree in any way.
Dated this 27th day of August, 1919.

M. V. GOKHALE,
Attorney for Messrs. Dajirao Amritrao Vichare, Trimbak Ratnojirao Dalvi, Diwanji Krishnarao Vichare and several other members of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj.
4255

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. SHIVSHANKER GOVINDJI along with one Mr. CHUNILAL NARSI carried on business in partnership in Bengal Coal, etc. The said partnership stands dissolved from to-day. Out of the earnings of the said partnership very valuable immoveable properties particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written were purchased at Ville Parle in the name of the said Chunilal Nursi alone. Notwithstanding the fact that the said properties have been purchased in the name of the said Chunilal Nursi alone, our client has an equal half share, right, title and interest therein. Public are therefore warned against taking any mortgage, charge, purchase, etc., of the said properties from the said Chunilal Narsi, or any one else, and are also warned against dealing with the said properties in any way without our client's consent in writing. If notwithstanding this Notice any mortgage, charge, purchase, or dealing of any nature or kind whatsoever will take place in respect of the said properties without our client's consent in writing the same will not affect in any way our client's half share right, title and interest therein as abovementioned, and the same will also not be binding on our client so far as his said half share right, title, interest therein is concerned.
Dated this 26th day of August, 1919.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khoti land bearing Survey No. 243, Entry No. 3328-3348, Pot No. 1, containing 9·4 square yards and situated at Ville Parle, District Thana, and which is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a land of Manibai Ratanshi Hansraj Thakersi and on or towards the West by the land of Anandrao Nagesh Kopikar, on or towards the North the compound surrounded by wires belonging to Ismail Ebrahim and on or towards the South by the land of Banarsilal Gopilal.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khoti land, situated at Ville Parle, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 184, 2nd Survey No. 262, Pot No. 6-9-11, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the way leading to Godbunder, on or towards the West by the land of Khot, on or towards the North by the Bungalow of Hirabai, on or towards the South by the land of Motibai Dadabhai Ratansi Sukhia.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khoti land, situated at Ville Parle, Thana District, bearing Survey No. 194 second Survey No. 262, Pot No. 6-9-11, Municipal No. 19 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the way to Godbunder, on or towards the West by the land of Khot, on or towards the North by the land of Gustin Philip Kotin and Maria Mangal and on or towards the South by the Bungalow of Sorabji Bhimjibhai Patel.

DUBASH & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Shivshankar Govindji.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
4229

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our clients THAKAR RANCHHODDAS MATHURADAS & Co., carrying on business as piecegoods Merchants in Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, Notice is hereby given that our said clients have no concern with the auction sale again advertised by THAKAR GOVINDDAS TULSIDAS of 20 packages of Dhoties of the quality of No. 501, yards 8/10 inches 50, of 20 packages of Dhoties of the quality of No. 954 of threads 20 x 20 yards 8/9 inches 45 and 20 packages of Dhoties of the quality of No. 954 of threads 20 x 20 yards 8/10 inches 50 to take place at 3-30 p.m. on the 28th day of August, 1919, and appearing on page 2 of the issue of "Praja Mitra and Parsi" of the 27th day of August, 1919, and on page 3 of the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" also of the 27th day of August, 1919. The said Thakar Govinddas Tulsidas has failed to satisfy our said clients that the aforesaid goods are of contract description.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1919.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Attorneys for Thakar Ranchhoddas Mathuradass & Co.

4244

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMRAO HARISCHANDRA AGASKAR, of Bombay, Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the Audit Department, G. I. P. Rly. Co., Ltd. ..... Deceased.

GAJRABAI, widow of Vishwanath Sashanker Morwale, of Bombay, Daiwadnya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-second day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 22nd day of August, 1919.

Messrs. VACHHA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4227

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ODHAVJI MADHOWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Mehta ..... Deceased.

Bai AMRATBAI, widow and only heir of Odhavji Madhowji, the deceased abovenamed, residing at Bhat Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this fifteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 15th day of August, 1919.

Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4219

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMJANALI NURMAHOMED, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant Shop-Assistant ..... Deceased.

SAKINABAI, widow of the said RAMJANALI NURMAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chakla Street, without the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 27th day of August, 1919.

Messrs. NANU HORMASJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4253

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOLEDINA MANJI has contracted with our clients, TULSIDAS RAMDAS and JAMNADAS RAMDAS, for the absolute sale to them, free from all claims and incumbrances, of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the South side of Janjikar Street, being a part of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Mandvi Koliwada Estate and known as Plot No. 4, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 593 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1852-53-57 and Street Nos. 311, 313, 315, 317, 321, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2412, and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say, on or towards the East by Kazi Syed Street, on or towards the West by Plot No. 3 of the said Mandvi Koliwada Estate, on or towards the North by Janjiker Street aforesaid, and on or towards the South by Plot No. 5 of the said Mandvi Koliwada Estate and partly by a service passage, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

I. K. DESAI,
for Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga & Girdharlal,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1919.

4254

NOTICE.

Re: SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UPPER MAHIM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KASHIBAI, widow of Sadanand Nathuji Samel, GAJANAN SADANAND SAMEL, MADHUKAR GAJNAN SAMEL, a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Gajanan Sadanand Samel and Dwarkanath Sadanand Samel, all of Mahim Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the property belonging to them and described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement, or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 21, New No. 3509, Old Survey No. 66 and New Survey No. 1/87 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5858, 5859 (1) Street Nos. 334, 335 and containing by admeasurement 3377.89 square yards or thereabouts less 300 square yards sold by the Vendors to Vishnu Arjun Vadke and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the property of Vishnu Arjun and Hira Mangla and on or towards the South by the property of Jamboo Sinore.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1919.

PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4245

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petion for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed being the Declaration of Provident Fund in the B. B. & C. I. Ry. of ANGARAM RAMJI, a Chargeman Moulder, in the Loco Department of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. at Parel, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower..... Deceased.

AMROOT GANGARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay an Agriculturist, one of the sons of the deceased and one of the nominees named in the said Declaration. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration with the will annexed.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-first day of June in the and nineteen and in the Tenth year of Our year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) AMROOT GANGARAM,
Petitioner-in-person.

This 21st day of June, 1919.

4248

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF PRODDUTUR.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 117 OF 1919.

MAHENDRAKAR VENKATA KONDAPPA, of Jammalamadugu .....Plaintiff.

(1) TALIKOTA SIVADAS MARWADI,
(2) His son GOVARDHAN MARWADI, of Taliketi, now at Marwar .....Defendants.

THE defendants are hereby given notice that this suit filed for the recovery of Rs. 226-5-0 stands posted to 28-8-19, and if the defendants do not appear on that day in person or by pleader it will be heard exparte.

C. S. NARASIMHA CHARI, B.A.,
Plaintiff's Pleader.

Proddutur, 21-8-19.

4229

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI JOOSAB HAMID in his own right and the said HAJI JOOSAB HAMID, Bai HAWABAI, wife of Ahmedmohomed Haji Suleman, Bai RABIABAI, wife of Ahmed Abdulla, Bai BIBIBAI, wife of Haji Ebramim Haji Abdulla, AMINABAI, daughter of Tyeb Hamid, a minor of the age of about 14 years by her guardian, the said Haji Joosab Hamid, JENUMBAI, widow of Adamjee Joosab, and YEMNABAI, wife of Suleman Ahmed, the heirs and legal representatives of Tyeb Hamid, deceased, and his widow KHATUBAI also deceased, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, Mr. OBEDUR REHMAN bin ABDUL REHMAN, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of quit and ground rent and partly of pension and tax tenure, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 100, New No. 6036, Old Survey No. 1089 and New Survey No. 1855 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Shaik Memon Street, on the North by the property of Gulam Mahomed Surfudin and on the South by the property of Muncher-shaw Hormasjee Cama, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 126-127 and Street No. 77-79 (1) and were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Vendors.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4249

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAKHMIDAS MULJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, free from all claims and incumbrances. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, 129, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and abandoned.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure redeemed under No. 35, dated the 7th day of August, 1839, situate, lying and being at Ardeshir Dady Street, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 121 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1215, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 7488, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6695 and Street Nos. 9-11, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nusserwanji Cowasji, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Avabai, daughter of Edulji Meherji Cooper, and now of Lilawanti, wife of Harilal Dwarkadas, on or towards the West by the said Ardeshir Dady Street and on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji Hormusji Shroff, and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1919.

MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4251

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HAJEE MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA, JAN MAHOMED HAJI ABDULLA and UMAR HAJEE ABDULLA have contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. MAHOMEDALLI SHAMASJI ESUFALLI SHAMASJI, MAHOMEDALLI JIWAJI and FIDAHUSEIN SHARAFALLI carrying on business together in partnership in the name, style and firm of Abdul Hoosein Jiwaji and Co., the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises, or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras freehold land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of Falkland Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and twelve square yards and one-half of another square yard or thereabouts (out of which one hundred and eight square yards are taken up in and form part of the passage on the West side thereof) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 546, New No. 14098, Old Survey No. 4, New Survey Nos. 5/5541 and 5A/5541 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Gulamalli Karim, partly by the property of Sheskar, partly by the property of Abdul Rehman and partly by the property of Dhanjibhai Kharsedji, on or towards the West by the said passage aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Khatri Kison Mohanji and on or towards the South by the Falkland Road and which messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 2227, 2228, and 2229 and Street Nos. 2, 3, 255 to 263.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1919.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4252

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CAESAR D'MELLO has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof, either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Lower Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,217 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 443, New No. 4226, Old Survey No. 400 and New Survey No. 1/1855, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308 and Street Nos. 769, 770, 771 and 772, and bounded as follows, on or towards the North partly by the property of the Church of Salvacao and partly by the property of Kelkar Bhat, on or towards the South partly by the property of Reverend Father Rodrigues and partly by the property of Rakhmabai, wife of Purshotam Dwarkadas, on or towards the East partly by the property of Chelen Sheth and partly by the property of Jayaar Nana Govind and on or towards the West by the property of Ramchandra L. Jayakar.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1919.

J. H. MODI,
for Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira & Divan.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4214

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WAGHJI SAMJI and SODEY RANMAL SAMJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client Memon Abu Bakar Usman the immoveable property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, within the Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground hereditaments and premises with a pucca built chawl, a gardener's shed and a Fazendari house on a portion thereof, situate at Mahim, Parbhadevi Road, admeasuring four thousand three hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 278, 286, Collector's New Nos. 3966, 3980, Old Survey No. 546 and under New Survey No. 1749 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2815 (3), 2816, 2817, 2819, and Street Nos. 280B, 281, 282 and 284 and bounded, on or towards the East by the cart of Moroba Bhimji, on or towards the West by the cart of and belonging to Gabrel Francis D'Siva, on or towards the North by Parbhadevi Road and on or towards the South by a public passage.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1919.

DHARAMSI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4257

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FATMABIBI, wife of Mahomedally Khatib has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. MAHOMEDALLY ABDULALLY RAJKOTWALLA.

Any person or persons having any claim or claims in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure, situate at Huzaria Street, outside the Fort(in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 120 2/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Old No. 1329, New Nos. 8490 and 8491, Old Survey No. 1/2440 and New Survey Nos. 3905 and 3906 with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 240 and 241, Street Nos. 62-68 and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Huzaria Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the Vendor and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Mahomed Sufleman and Fakir Mahomed.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1919.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & KANGA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4252

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 3 per inch per insertion in single column.

NEW ALEXANDRA
(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)
TO-NIGHT!
FOURTH INSTALMENT
EPISODES 10. 11 and 12
OF THE FASCINATING FEATURE SERIAL
MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS
TOGETHER WITH A FULL PROGRAM
3 shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30
LAST TWO NIGHTS
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
In the latest London Musical Successes
at 9-30 "HIGH JINKS."
Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p.m. Plan for to-night's Attraction at the Theatre after 7 p.m.

THE HOME OF INDIAN PICTURES
CINEMA MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.
Presents to-day and during the week
The latest production of
THE HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM COMPANY
of "BIRTH OF KRISHNA" fame
AHALYA—UDDHAR
A page from the Great Indian Epic—RAMAYANA
Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY at 6-30 p. m.
"THE CHRISTIAN"
Hall Caine's wonderful Masterpiece is here reproduced on the Cinema Screen with all its strong Human Interest, its Human Passions, its Marvellous might into Human Life.
The Century's Greatest Novel
AND
The Century's Greatest Film
(Adapted and produced by GEORGE L. TUCKER)
THE AUTHOR'S SON,
Derwent Hall Caine again takes the leading role and a stronger characterization of "John Storm", the outstanding character in the novel it would be impossible to conceive.

THE EMPIRE
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"THE HOUSE OF CLAY"
Adapted from the play of M. Emile Fabre by M. Gaston Ravel.)
A Delightful Novel on the Film.
It presents an old theme in a new setting, and revives the old controversy, Should "Widowers" and "Widows" re-marry? Is it fair to the children? When two people have inflicted life on a child, are they not in the position of Debtor and Creditor?
The film shows us also how
"THE HOUSE OF CLAY"
can be converted into
THE HOUSE OF LOVE"
The Story Grips—The Acting Grips—The Setting Grips.
DON'T MISS IT.
THE VICTORY FETES
How Paris did homage to its glorious dead....The Triumphal March....Honouring our Great Leaders....The Gallic Cock salutes Victory and Peace.
THE EMPIRE
(Bombay's Picture House de Luxe)

IMPERIAL
The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
Pathe's Latest Serial
THE
"LIGHTNING RAIDER"

YOU MUST SEE
This Serial of amazing and astounding Adventure, featuring
PEARL WHITE
PATHE GAZETTE
Victory Scenes in Paris
on July 14th
Just dropped in
Comic.
Time
7, 8-45 and 10 30 p.m. daily
MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.
Extra Show every Sunday 3 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

GAIETY CINEMA
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
Smith and Bella Jackson
The Celebrated American Minstrel Coon Singers,
ECCENTRIC DANCING
AND
SINGING
WITH
A VEILED WOMAN
A story of absorbing interest in five reels
and
A ROARING COMIC.
TO-DAY 3 SHOWS
6-45, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The storm from the bay has crossed the coast near the false Point and its centre is now near Chaibasa. Both monsoon currents are active and rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east of the Central Provinces and west coast of the Peninsula. Local in Burma, the United Provinces, Sind, Gujarat, west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in East Punjab and Central India.

The principal amounts are:—Rangoon, Kyaukpyu two inches, Akyab four, Myitkyina, Dhubri one, Dibrugarh one and a half, Cherrapunji, Darjeeling five, Cox Bazar, Narayanganj Barisal Bogra two, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Hazaribagh, Daltonganj, Patna one, Darbhunga, Allahabad three-quarters, Gorakhpur a quarter, Mukteswar, Mussooree one, Chakrata, Roorkee four, Meerut, one and a half, Karachi half, Dwarka three-quarters, Seoni, Raipur one and a half, Jagdalpur three, Marmagoa two, Karwar, Calicut one and a half, Mangalore three, Malegaon one, Aurangabad a quarter, Gulbarga one, Mercara one and a half, Cocanada three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Bihar and Orissa and neighbouring districts to west.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th Aug. 1919.	Total since 1st June, 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 27th Aug. 1917	June 1st to 27th Aug. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ...	0 5	56 32	51 39	19 86
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 9	62 28	59 56	19 66
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ...	0 4	50 54	58 27	20 3
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ...	0 30	54 89	59 69	23 87

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 26th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ...	29.628 Inch.
Temperature of Air ...	80.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	77.1 ,,
Dew Point ...	74.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.875 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10) ...	8.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ...	84.1 ,,
Minimum do. ...	76.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	W, WSW.
Movement of Wind ...	169 Miles
Fall of Rain ...	0.20 Inches
Total fall during month ...	5.48 ,,
Do. do. year ...	56.43 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0.04 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	27	m 0	8	27	9	27	m 6	1	16	7
		e 0	27a	28	4		e 6	27a	16	3
Fri.	28	m 0	48	27	8	28	m 6	35	17	0
		e 0	56a	27	10		e 6	57a	16	3
Sat.	29	m 1	22	27	5	29	m 7	6	17	8
		e 1	23a	27	3		e 7	26a	16	6
Sun.	30	m 1	47	26	10	30	m 7	36	18	0
		e 1	50a	26	7		e 7	55a	16	11
Mon.	31	m 2	31	26	2	31	m 8	5	19	2
	Sept	2	17a	25	10	Sept	e 8	29a	17	6
Tues.	1	m 3	7	25	5	1	m 8	42	20	0
		e 3	46a	25	2		e 9	3a	18	0
Wed.	2	m 3	49	24	9	2	m 9	29	20	10
		e 3	21a	24	5		e 9	51a	18	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 27 (Wednesday)	Sunrise 6h. 22m.	Sunset	6h. 59m
,, 28 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,,	6h. 58m
,, 29 (Friday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,,	6h. 57m
,, 30 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,,	6h. 56m
,, 31 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,,	6h. 55m
Sept. 1 (Monday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,,	6h. 55m
,, 2 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,,	6h. 54m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	—	2d.	7h.	51·9m. p.m.
Full Moon	—	10d.	9h.	24·3m. a.m.
Last Quarter	—	17d.	3h.	1·7m a.m.
New Moon	—	24d.	10h.	3·9m. a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

S. S. Kefuku Maru, Captain K. Yawata, arrived here from Galaty via Constantinople, weather experienced during the voyage, strong S. W. Monsoon.

S. S. Khalifa, Captain F. S. Bardo, arrived here from Zanzibar, weather experienced during the voyage, rough sea.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th August, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.11in. of rain. The sky is moderately or heavily clouded in the east Punjab and is clear elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal in the east Punjab, while night temperature is above the average in the west.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.84in. of rain and an overcast sky; elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0.40in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal at Karachi. Temperature is in slight excess both by day and night in the north of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rainfall is reported from Kathiawar and south Gujarat; Dwarka has had 0.77in., Rajkot 0.17in. and Surat 0.58in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature has risen generally, but is still slightly below normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the eastern half of the reporting area; Saugor reports 0.49in., Nagpur 0.53in., Chanda 0.66in. and Raipur 1.58in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is locally below normal in the south.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri reports 0.56in., Mormugao 2.10in. and Karwar 1.61in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been nearly general rain in north Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.99in., Belgaum 0.32in., Aurangabad 0.31in. and Nizamabad 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Moderate rainfall has continued on the south Konkan and north Malabar coasts, but there has been a decrease in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the south-west of the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, north Hyderabad, and the south-east of the Central Provinces, and local in the Bombay Deccan, south Gujarat, Kathiawar, lower Sind, the east Punjab and the east of the United Provinces. Day temperature is high in the Gangetic plain.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in Sind, but may increase in the north of the Central Provinces and the south of the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th August, 1919:—

The depression over Sind Hyderabad has disappeared and that at the head of the Bay has not yet crossed the coast.

Rainfall has extended still further southwards in the Peninsula and most stations in the Deccan have received light rain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Orissa, lower Sind, Gujarat, the east of the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula, in Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast, and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Province, Central India and the Madras Deccan.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point four inches; Diamond Island one and a half; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab four; Monywa, Maymyo a half; Gauhati, Cherrapunji two; Dhubri, Dinajpur, Darjiling one; Cox's Bazar, Balasore one and a half; Cuttack one; Simla one and a half; Parachinar a half; Seoni one and a half; Pachmarhi two; Pendra one; Jagdalpur three; Parbhani a half; Mercara two; Vizagapatam, Gopalpur one and a half; Calingapatam six.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27th OF AUG 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do (26th)	94.1	81.1	56	—	0	—0.01
Jask	97.9	81.2	92	—	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.1	86.6	76	—	7.62	+3.16
Rawalpindi	94.0	78.4	78	—	32.71	+14.16
Lahore	95.7	81.6	81	..	15.85	+3.95
Hissar	101.4	76.4	87	0.06	3.77	—5.14
Ambala	98.6	76.7	94	0.11	18.03	+0 09
Delhi	96.4	79.9	85	—	13.43	—0.68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.6	79.9	76	—	25.40	+7.13
Mainpuri	96.8	78.4	81	0.05	19.19	+2.13
Jhansi	94.8	76.7	86	—	45.48	+19.03
Cawnpore	95.8	77.3	85	—	25.37	+4.86
Allahabad	96.3	78.6	89	0.84	24.86	—2.02
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	108.5	86.6	64	—	0.20	—1.89
Karachi	87.7	75.6	94	0.40	2.32	—3.16
Ajmer	89.2	78.3	87	..	10.41	—4.18
Jaipur	91.6	77.0	81	..	16.31	—0.50
Kotah	92.8	77.8	82	..	19.29	+0.51
Mount Abu	75.8	68.2	87	..	79.36	+34.25
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.0	77.1	89	—	7.70	—3.65
Dwarka	77.6	77.6	95	0.77	12.82	—1.88
Veraval	78.1	75.8	95	0 03	12.60	—2.38
Rajkot	86.8	76.4	87	0.17	28.17	+7.72
Bhavnagar Para	87.4	78.4	84	—	11.68	—5.05
Surat	85.9	75.9	93	0.58	34.35	—0.10
Ahmedabad	89.0	76.4	93	0.02	20.52	—1.27
Deesa	88.8	76.8	92	..	42.75	+24.28
Neemuch	87.7	74.5	93	..	22.92	+2.79
Indore	86.1	72.5	91	0.05	38.81	+16.78
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.8	78.5	88	—	60.60	+20 39
Saugor	86.6	74.8	90	0.49	47.03	+14.58
Hosangabad	88.1	76.2	92	..	57.47	+23.09
Khandwa	87.4	73.5	89	..	19.88	+0.23
Akola	88.4	74.8	86	0.02	30.52	—2.84
Amraoti	87.8	74.3	88	..	15.28	—6.80
Nagpur	83.4	72.6	93	0.53	42.87	+9.73
Chanda	84.7	72.0	95	0.66	31.46	—4.10
Raipur	89.3	73.1	92	1.58	51.01	+16.26
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	77.8	87	0.05	56.32	+0.71
Ratnagiri	82.5	75.3	92	0.56	74.39	—6.02
Marmugoa	30.5	..	98	2.10	79.02	+2 74
Karwar	82.1	73.8	95	1.61	90.59	—5.27
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.1	72.5	82	0.99	12.59	—0.16
Ahmednagar	87.8	70.5	77	—	9.20	—1.79
Poona	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapur	87.4	71.3	76	0.04	12.12	—1.10
Bijapur	86.7	70.8	77	..	5.09	—2.65
Belgaum	78.1	66.9	95	0.32	27.44	—6.90
Aurangabad	80.5	70.6	88	0.31	12.20	—1.08
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.8	73.3	85	0.16	19.85	—5.12
Hyderabad	81.2	72.4	84	0.08	17.46	+0.56
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.0	73.3	96	2.58	78.78	—16.59
Calicut	76.4	73.1	95	1.25	66.53	—11.53
Cochin	79.9	73.5	88	0.37	63.41	—0.15
Colombo	85.2	75.4	84	..	11.85	—4.10
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	76.2	82	0.08	15.57	—1.31
Bellary	89.5	74.5	64	0.02	2.29	—3.47
Cuddapah	92.0	80.1	54	..	15.59	+8.79
Madras	94.0	77.1	73	..	11.77	+1.92
Bangalore	78.1	66.1	87	..	11.40	—0.29
Coimbatore	86.8	69.5	77	..	2.78	—1.36
Trichinopoly	99.7	78.1	58	..	6.00	+0.06
Negapatam	99.7	78.5	70	..	8.14	+1.91

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 27th August, 1919, was 29.865 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A GRUESOME TRAGEDY.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Gunner Albert Dollin, aged 30, at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colaba. The deceased was admitted to the hospital on the 24th. At about 10 a.m. on Tuesday, Chief Petty Officer H. W. Bartlett on hearing heavy moans went to the washing place and found the deceased lying on the floor on his back with a deep cut in his throat. A razor was lying under his right leg and the right hand was covering the razor; blood was flowing profusely. The deceased died before the doctor arrived. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by the deceased having cut his throat with a razor.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27.

S. S. Kifuku Maru—Yawata Galatz, Aug. 8.
S S Khalifa, —Bardo, Zanzibar, Aug 13.
S S Tenshin Maru—Yoshisaki, Osaka, July 21.
S S Upada—Butler, Bassein.

DEPARTURES

Aug. 27th.

S S Suram—Hilt, Aroe Bay (for order).
S S Rheinfels—Brown, London.
S S War Dance—Hawkins, Karachi.

Aug. 27th.

The following vessels obtained its port clearance yesterday:—
S S Unken Maru—Makamura, Kobe, etc.
S S Karagola—Whytheac, Zanzibar.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pundua for Zanzibar.

S S Kufuku Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kefuku Maru 4259 tons, Captain K. Yawata, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glatz via Constantinople, with ballast, which port she had left on 8th inst.

S S Khalifa:—The steamer Khalifa, 300 Captain F. S. Bardo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and cloves, which port she had left on 13th inst.

S S Unkuj Maru:—The N Y K steamer Unkai Maru 1,488 tons, Captain J. Makamura will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Tenshin Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tenshin Maru, 2483 tons, Captain T. Yoshisaki, arrived in habour yesterday from Osaka with a yeneral cargo, which port she had left on 21st ultimo.

S S Upada:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Upada, 3382 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, arived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain T with a cargo of rice.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Coy's African Mail Steamer Karabola, 3647 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whythead, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, via East and South African Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The N Y K steamer Shinryu Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Eastward bound) on the 26th instant.

The N Y K steamer Akita Maru, left Colombo for Calcutta (Eastward bound) on the 23rd instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 27th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Havildar.	N F	N F	..T M & Co
B Unkai Maru	Kobe	28-8-19	..N Y K
D & E			
Alesia ..	Calcutta	1-9-19	..M M & Co
F Reims ..	Hull	3-9-19	..Graham & Co
G Dwarka ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
H Bahrein ..	Aden	N F	..T M & Co
K Ismaila ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L Patrica ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside			
M Wisley ..	N F	N F	..Graham & Co
N Penrose ..	Hull	4-9-19	..Graham & Co
O War Isis ..	London	28-8-19	..D R I M
O Ultopia ..	N F	N F	..R S Shushtary & Co
P Isle of Lewis ..	Hull	1-9-19	..Graham & Co
80 ton crane Vergemere	N F	N F	..Omiar Fdg. & Engrg. Works Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahenadi ..	Karachi	30-8-19	..K N & Co
Notravati ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Billview ..	Antwerp	N F	..T M & Co
2 Kowett ..	—	—	—
4 Saigon Maru ..	Japan	5-9-19	..O S Kaisha
5 Pundua.	Zanzibar	N F	..M M & Co
6 Dumra ..	P Gulf	28-8-19	..M M & Co
9 Abydas ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
12 Nankin ..	London	30 8-19	..M M & Co
14 Linga ..	Karachi	30-8-19	..M M & Co
15 Palitana ..	Busra	29-8-19	..M M & Co
16 Kasara ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Himalaya	Marseilles	30-8-19	..M M & Co
4 Pentakota	Busra	30-8-19	..M M & Co
5 Ferdinand	N F	N F	..D R I M
6 Wahehs ..	London	4-9-19	..M M & Co
7 Yasoa ..	Busra	30-8-19	..M M & Co
8 Karagola	E & S Africa	23-8-19	..M M & Co
9 Coco anna	Busra	28-8-19	..M M & Co
10 Bahadur	N F	N F	..K N & Co
11 Tandeld.	Antwerp	28-8 19	..M M & Co
12 Dilwara ..	Shanghai	1-9-19	..M M & Co
14 Varela ..	Marseilles	28-8 19	..M M & Co
Offside			
17 Shuja ..	Busra	1-9-19	..T M & Co
Jetty Barpeta	N F	N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Argomunts..	Abadan	29-8-19	W & A G & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

War Cuirass.	N F	N F	..D R I M

EXPORTS.

S S Nankin for London:—220 bales hemp, Gopaldas Virjee & Co.; 122 bales hemp, K. Radhakisohan; 200 bales hemp, M Govreeshanker; 35 cwts ginger, Vivra Okka & Sons; 60 cwts ginger, Rahimtoola Abdulla & Co.; 100 cwts Alladin Cassam; 29cwts Colomo roots, Forbes, Forbes Cambell & Co.; 433 cwts turmeric 450 cwts pepper, 320 cwts gum olibarum Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Warric for London:—44cwts fishmawe, R. Dhanji; 20 pots rosa oil, Esmail Nowroji & Co.; 4 pots rosa oil, Pomsi Dewshi, & Co.; 3000 cwts linseed oil cakes, 400 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, R. P. Wagle & Co.

S S Penrooc for Hull:—500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

S S Bellview for Antwerp:—550 bales cotton, Lyon, Lord & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 150 bales cotton fly, Commercial Trading Co.; 135 bales cotton Trading Co.; 135 bales cotton cy, B. Meyer & Co.; 909 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram & Co.; 122 bales cotton fly, Cox's Shipping Agency; 100 bales cotton fly, C. M. Masruwalla; 75 cwts turmeric, 45cwts pepper, Narandas Virjee & Co.; 150 cwts turmeri 75 cwts pepper, Podar & Sons; 201 cwts. gum kadaya, 175 cwts gum Arabic, Esmail Nowroji & Co.; 4004 cwtsg cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 4500 cwts rape seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 4003 cwts Myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 999 cwts linseed, Bombay Company; 4000 cwts linseed, Shivnarayan Baldevdas 315 bales cotton fly, D. Bhanji.

S S Tanfield, for Antwerp:—1200 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 200 bales cotton fly E. Chandulal; 2000 cwts rape seed, L. & F. Barraclough & Co.; 2000 cwts linseed, Bombay Company.

S S Kifuku Maru for Kobe:—316 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagal & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Mamraj Rambhagat; 400 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmull; 300 bales cotton, Gamalbhai Nathoobhai & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Khimji Damji; 100 bales coton, Tulsidas Morarji; 400 bales Narandass V. Dossa; 200 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas; 1500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 709 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 3300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 999 cwts myrabolams, Nishimaco & Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Uderam Premsukhdas.

S S Unkai Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S S Kifuku Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Hukmichand Ramghal; 700 bales coton, Nishimatsu & Co.

S S Kifuku Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushi Kaisha.

S S Kifuku Maru for Osaka:—225 bales cotton, Wolkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha 100 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji & Co.

S S Unkai Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton K. Yoshikawa.

S S Kifuku Maru for Moji:—1200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton Samabhai Nathoobhai & Co.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai 50 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon & Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong cwts ooplate, E. E. Abdul Kyum.

IMPORTS.

S S Saigon Maru from Yokohama, Agents O S Kaisha:—3 cases porcelaina etc.; 252 cases silk goods; 164 cases toys; 3 cases merchandise; 335 cases slates; 1,046 cases glassware; 10 cases China cup and saucer; 3 packages, 1,450 bales rattan; 159 cases cotton goods; 59 cases silk piece-goods; 8 cases peppermit oil; 8 cases medicine; 11 cases toys, etc.; 144 cases mirrors; 9 cases pencils; 9 cases cotton goods, etc.; 10 cases glass bottles; 40 cases eyelets; 20 cases woollen yarn; 1,780 cases window glass; 87 cases brassware; 71 cases rubber goods; 20 cases antimonyware; 2 cases curious; 4 cases garter; 10 bales, 10 cases, 12 bundles canvas; 8 cases sieves; 10 cases metalware; 115 cases nails; 200 casks sulphur of copper; 2,061 bales, 2,638 pieces pine saun lamber; 82 cases cotton yarn; 30 bales cotton shirting; 302 cases porcelainware; 20 cases padlocks; 20 bales matting mats; 154 cases enameiware; 10 cases cotton towels; 6 cases lead whistles; 5 cases tin boxes; 6 cases glass matting harmonica; 2 cases nickelware; 2 cases mats; 139 bales mattings; 4 cases tin mirror boxes; 12 cases tin toys; 8 cases tin soap boxes; 35 cases antimony whistles; 23 cases paper; 900 cases beer; 3 cases electric cable; 10 cases perfumery; 11 cases tinware; 135 cases preserves; 470 cases safety match; 13 cases fountain pencils; 2 cases cigarettes case; 9 cases roving tubs; 20 cases broken glass; 3 packages vermillion; 3 cases penholder; 2 cases sleeve link; 10 cases glass chimney; 3 cases fiachery; 20 cases toilet soap; 17 cases cotton hosiery; 60 cases chlorate potash powder; 2 cases camphor; 10 cases black jean; 95 cases, 140 bales shirting; 18 cases slubbing tubs; 266 cases brassware and copperware; 20 cases glass tumbler; 100 bags epsom salt; 400 casks red lead; 322 cases coton hosiery goods; 1,582 pcs. copper ingots; 120 casks cement; 25 cases porcelain, cup and saucer; 202 cases cassia; 25 packages, 30 bales China roots; 100 cases non-poisonous match; 5 cases cassia oil; 42 cases, 2 bales silk; 9 cases dates; 290 cases fire crackers; 1,758 pieces planks; 3 cases, 90 slabs, 27 bags cubebs; 242 bags nutmegs; 30 packages, 1,462 slabs tin; 4,133 bags sago flour; 1,536 bags betelnuts; 303 bags damar bata; 25 packages pineapple; 30 bags plumbago; 5 bales leaves; 39 cases mace; 12 bundles, 172 cases gum benjamin; 151 bags sago; 94 bags pepper; 50 bundles galangal; 824 bags green peas; 150 bags tap flour; 50 bags gambier; 3 cases, 10 boxes gambouge; 14 packages 155 bags, 2,142 cases tea; 7 d/s oil; 12 bags cinchona; 200 bales malt fibre; 22 bundles yarn waste; 185 bundles senna; 370 bundles cotton; 50 cases brisiles and matress fibre; 140 bags cocoa; 83 cases, 1,116 bags green tea; 219 bags sapanwood; 881 bags copra; 22 packages potteries; 100 cases sulphur, matches.

S S Bahrein from Aden, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—224 packages colves stems; 71 bundles goat and ship skins; 195 bags gum arabic; 72 bags gum myrh; 22 bags gum; 10 bundles cotton; 4 cases, 1 bale piece-goods; 900 bundles, 150 packages alkali; 5 bags warns; 26 packages gum flash; 11 bales, 1 case loongees; 17 bundles ivory; 8 nos. empty cylinders; 5 packages almond seeds; 5 packages 5 bgs almonds, 3 cs. 20 b/s 5 brand mulls; 5 b/s muslins; 8 cases black grapes 16 bundles oxen hides; 328 bags coprra; 15 bales shirting; 6 bundles fishfins; 2 cases handkerchiefs; 1 box pearls.

S S Wuhche from Gulong via Colombo, Agents M M & Co.:—8,548 bags wheat.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged by your kindly publishing the following few lines in your widely circulated paper.

"The London Chamber of Commerce" and "The National Union of Teachers' Board" hold their examinations in India every year with the apparent presumption of supplying Indian mercantile houses with qualified students of accounts. They have their own curriculum of studies forced upon the Indian students who though get through the examinations easily, bemoaningly fall short of the requirements of our firms. Already there is a cry from every commercial nook of India that the manufacture of these foreign boards and institutions is too poor and inadequate. Yet our Indian Chambers of Commerce whose sacred duty it otherwise is, turn it a deaf ear. How long will they continue indifferent and apathetic to their own natural duties? Will they allow a distant foreigner to step in and meddle in their affairs with a hollow boast of training commercial students for India, when they themselves are mere fitted to do so? I wish our Indian Chambers of Commerce would rise from their usual lethargy and inquire into the needs of the Commercial class? They will indeed do material good to their country by starting new and uptodate commercial classes throughout their provinces and setting on foot their own examination boards. In this way we will have a class of commercial students trained and qualified in our own soil to suit the purpose of our own commercial class. It would be well for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to take the lead.—Yours, etc.,

W. S. A.

HYDROCELE

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial Ib bottle Rs. 30.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

BE A MAN

WONDERFUL PILLS.

A genuine cure for Impotency whatever the the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 6.

G. BROTHERS (B).

Bazar, Baboo Chatarjee's Street, Calcutta.

PROPOSED GRADES FOR POSTMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—While thanking you for your kindly publishing my articles in connection with the Bombay Postmen, recently, I failed to explain in brief the charming motto of the order 631 D. of 19th November 1917, from Mr. Elliott, the officiating Deputy Secretary of the Government of India, of Commerce and Industry Department. This statemont of Mr. Elliott, is in itself an indirect challenge to the Postmaster-General of Bombay who issued a brief communique some time ago. It is not for me to state that all the postmen got substantial promotion. The grades of men and pay as they stood on paper from 1907 to 1919 August, no doubt, appeared to be favourable. But the main point is whether all the postmen got increment in the revision of 1917 October. If not, were the men, numbering not less than 24, from Readers, 28, from first grade and 31, from second grade, considered to be the Ringleaders, since they did not get even a pie in the way of promotion, in spite of their putting in 21, 18 and 15 years' service in the Postal Department while, to make matters still worse, the dismissed overseers were not only reinstated, but also were fortunate to get Rs. 10 promotion; secondly, mere probationers, with less than one year's service got two rupees increemnt, while 78 postmen from the third grade and 113 postmen from the fourth grade, got only one rupee increment; but 119 Postmen from the third grade, and 122 Postmen from the fourth grade, got three rupees promotion. Why was this sort of distinction made amongst men in the same grades? Who is responsible for this In short, 273 postmen were disappointed and only 564 men got promotion. If this is the fact, how was it published by the Postal authorities, that the Postmen's lot is very satisfactory and that all of them have been promoted? The number of grades was as follows, till the 30th of September 1917:

104 Overseers and Readers pay Rs. 30.
104 1st grade pay Rs. 25.
127 2nd grade pay Rs. 20.
197 3rd grade pay Rs. 17.
234 4th grade pay Rs. 15.
71 Probationers pay Rs., 12.

837. Total number of postmen.

After the revision, the number of postmen was the same, but an additional fifth grade was created, in which grade, there were not less than 112 postmen. Is this, the additional number of men? Certainly not. These were the men who were degraded from one grade to the other. I must plainly say that the present grades of men are very satisfactory, though I should state that 24 postmen from the fourth grade, and 51 men from the fifth grade are awaiting promotions to their former grades. Under the circumstances, I beg of the Postmaster-General kindly to approve of the following grades of men, in order that there might no be even the shadow of a chance for any sort of grievance.

14 Circle Overseers pay Rs. 50 plus 10 equals Rs. 60.
31 Overseers pay Rs. 40 plus 10 equals Rs. 50.
73 Readers pay Rs. 35 plus 9 equals Rs. 44.
104 1st grade pay Rs. 30 plus 8 equals Rs. 38
127 2nd grade pay Rs. 25 plus 8 equals Rs 33
197 3rd grade pay Rs. 20 plus 8 equals Rs. 28
234 4th grade pay Rs. 18 plus 8 equals Rs. 26
143 junior postmen pay Rs. 16 plus 8 equals Rs 24.

923 Total number.

These grades of men may come into force from the 1st of October 1919, whereby 515 Postmen will be benefited, of whom 242 are lucky Postmen provided they get promotions according to seniority and the rest 273 from the disappointed lot. As regards extra cost, from that of the revised

BOMBAY CORPORATIUN

FIRST NIGHT SITTING.

ACCOMMODATION IN TRAM-CARS

For the first time in its history, the Bombay Municipal Corporation held a night sitting yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding. The reason for this departure from the old practice of having afternoon sittings was the large number of undisposed of items, as before they met last night several items of even the July agenda had not been disposed of and only about a dozen of the August agenda had been gone through. At the outset Dr. R. T. Nariman said he strongly protested against night sittings, and that there were not many members present when the decision was taken. He was called to order by the President. The President announced that Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia had sent a letter protesting against having night sittings.

The Corporation considered the Tramway Committee's Report regarding the Tramways Company's regulation prohibiting passengers from standing on the rear platforms of tram cars. The Committee, in the course of their report, stated:—

"The Committee have discussed the question with Mr. C. N. Moberly and Mr. C. Lucas, Traffic Manager of the Tramways Company. Mr. Moberly has desired the Committee to convey his apology to the Corporation for the delay which inadvertently took place in acknowledging the Corporation's letter No. 8888, dated the 6th March 1919, under which their resolution No. 8768, dated the 3rd March 1919, on the subject, was forwarded to the Managing Director of the Tramways Company. The Committee are satisfied that the delay was quite unintentional and due primarily to the changes which took place in the Co.'s management owing to the departure of Mr. Rimington from Bombay and the regrettable death of Mr. Baker. Mr. Moberly informed the Committee that when the concession for standing on the rear platform was in force, there used to be so much crowding on the platforms as well as in the gangways that it was impossible for the conductors to move about and collect fares There (were frequent disputes between the passengers) and the Tramways Company's staff as to which passengers entered the car first and the conductors would not or could not collect fares on that account. When the conductors were punished for not collecting fares they made a special grievance of this amongst other points and threatened to go on strike. They had therefore amongst other concessions to be given a definite promise that passengers would not be allowed to stand on the rear plaforms. He submitted that the management could not go back on their promise, but that with a view to relieving the heavy congestion of traffic the Company were endeavouring to increase the rolling stock and to extend the lines. He assured the Committee that considerable relief would be afforded by the additional number of trailers and trains which the Company hoped to run after the middle of July. The Company was moreover designing a double deck car which on completion would be submitted for the approval of the Corportion. Mr. Moberly was requested to embody the information in a letter, which he has done, and the Committee submit herewith his letter, dated the 4th July 1919 which gives full particulars of the proposed additions to the rolling stock and the other efforts that are being made by the Company to ensure an improvement in the service. The Committee consider that the proposed improvement in the service will eventually render unnecessary the concession to stand on the rear platform. As, however, it will take some time before there will be a substantial increase in the numbr of tram cars and as the greatest inconvenience is felt during the rains, the Committee recommend that the Tramways Company be requested to allow four passengers to stand on the rear platform till the month of October next. With a view to obviating the difficulty experienced by the Company's staff in controlling the passengers entering the platform it may be suggested that four straps may be provided on each car for the first four passengers entering the platform."

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that the Committee's report be approved and the Tramway Company be addressed to the effect of the report.

The Hon Mr. Phiroze Sethna moved as an amendment that the Committee's report and the letters from Mr. Moberly and Mr. Rimington be recorded. The Hon. Mr. Sethna said his amendment was the same as the original opposition minus the recommendation that the Tramways Company be approached to allow four persons to stand on the rear platforms. But that was the crux of the whole question. Now and again they read correspondence in newspapers and were also told by members things which led to the conclusion that in their estimation the Company was determined to be hostile in their relations not only with the Corporation but the general public. But those who argued in this fashion ignored the point that it was to the interests of the Company itself to work harmoniously with the Corporation and the public. Mr. Moberly had explained to them why it was impossible to continue the concession, and still the Committee persisted in making a recommendation for that concession. He (the speaker) thought that recommendation was based not on a belief that it would effect the desired remedy but was based on a desire to appease the popular clamour. They ran down the Tramway service with a view to curry favour with the public.

"POINT OF ORDER."

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji rose to a point of order. He objected to the words "curry favour."

The Hon. Mr. Sethna said he had not applied them to any member individually. Continuing, Mr. Sethna said Mr. Moberly had told them that disputes had arisen between tramway conductors and the travelling public and chaos would occur over the working of the concession. There would also be disputes as to who got in first into the cars.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the amendment.

Mr. N. M. Joshi did not think the concession would solve the problem of the tramway traffic at all. The rush of passengers was so great. What the Corporation should do was to ask the Company to increase the number of cars, and if with the increasing population of the city the Company found it difficult to cope with the traffic some other means of transport should be devised.

Dr. M. C. Javle said they should insist on having a larger number of cars.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, supporting the amendment, said it was the Tramways Company, themselves that had asked for this concession and now if after it had worked for three or four years, they asked that the practice should be discontinued, they evidently had very good reasons for doing so. In view of the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Moberly, it would be unreasonable obstinacy on the part of the Corporation to pass the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the original proposition. He said the real reason why the Company did not wish to continue the concession appeared to be that it would mean the loss of some income to them on account of the difficulty to collect money from those standing on the rear platforms.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, replying on the debate, said he protested against motives being attributed to members.

The amendment, being put to the vote, was lost, and the original proposition carried.

(Report incomplete).

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS IN UNIVERSITY COURSE.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S OPINION INVITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 26.

Mr. Sharp, Educational Secretary to the Government of India has written a letter to the Registrar of the Calcutta University informing him that the proposal of the Calcutta University regarding the courses and examination in Agriculture, Technology and Commerce was laid before the University Commission and it received treatment in the Commission's report.

The Government of India in a letter invite the Calcutta University to express an opinion regarding the place which those subjects should in future occupy as part of the University study.

In another letter the Secretary for Education, Government of India, informs the Calcutta University that the Government are desirous of dealing at an early date with the various proposals made by the Calcutta University Commission and invite the general views of the Calcutta University on them, especially on the proposed changes appertaining to the Calcutta University. The letter, in conclusion, explains that if it is found necessary to undertake legislation before the University has been able to formulate their views, the University will have ample opportunity of expressing their opinion on such a measure before it is finally dealt with.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

At the share market to-day there was not much business done in jute shares, market closing slightly better. Coal shares were not in much inquiry. In miscellaneous section Hume Pipes were in inquiry and fairly large business was put through. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 50, Neetooria 17-4, New Kendah 12-12, Patmohna 23-4.

Jute:—Alliance 770, Auckland 497, Budge Budge 604, Fort Gloster 925 s.l., Fort William 505, Gourepore 1,131, Howrah 47, Kamarhatty 850, Lansdowne 426, Lothian 448, Reliance 48 s.l., Waverley 18-4.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 45, Alpha Insurance 2 prem, Automatic Tools 0-8 prem, Bank of Bengal 1,965, British Ceylon Corporation 18-8 s.l., Datta Chemicals 11-4, Dock Engineering 12-8, Hume Pipe 16-12, Indian Tanneries 14-8, Marshall Sons and Co., 17-4, Premier Oil 18-8, Peaces Slipway 15, Somastipore Sugar 4-8 prem, Surma Valley Saws 23-8, Sphere Insurance 9-14, Tata Industrial Bank 68 prem, Thorneycroft (India) Ltd. 11-8 prem, Automatic Bolts and Nuts 0-10-1.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68 to Rs. 68-6, and small lots were done at Rs. 68-8 to Rs. 68-10.

Erratum:—Yesterday's quotation for Borrea Coal should have read 10-12 instead of 11-4.

LATE MR. GOKHALE.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 25.

A large and representative gathering of the citizens of Poona City, cantonments, and suburbs met at the Reay Market this evening to witness the unveiling of a portrait of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale by H. E. Sir George Lloyd.

Mr. L. J. Apte, president of the Municipality, in asking the Governor to unveil the portrait said:—

"Your Excellency,—As President of the Poona City Municipality, I have very great pleasure in welcoming you here this evening to perform the interesting ceremony of unveiling the portrait of our distinguished townsman, the late Mr. Gokhale. This portrait is the work of the well-known artist, Mr. S. K. Pimpalkhare, and has been presented to the Municipality by my colleague, R. B. Hanmanthram Ramnath, the public spirited business man in Poona and who always had a high admiration for Mr. Gokhale. While the City of Poona and the Poona City Municipality, whose president the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale was for some time, claims him specially for its own. He was above all an Indian of the most catholic type who lived and died a true son of India.

To all Indians; Mr. Gokhale stands for the ideal son of India, who lived and died for his country, though it was not on the field of battle. How devotedly he worked for the advancement of India is well known and will form a shining chapter in the history of our country. A day of wider political life is dawning for India and though he will not be able to see the new day with his own eyes, still nobody would deny that among those who have contributed to this end, the name of Gopal Krishna Gokhale will find an honoured and distinguished place. His career will ever remain an object lesson to all and the small memorial, with which Your Excellency is being associated to-day, will serve as a reminder to our future Municipal Councillors and to the citizzens of Poona of the great work that he did for our country and of the sacrifice, devotion and religious earnestness that is required of every public man. Ladies and gentlemen, I shall now request His Excellency to unveil this portrait.

"A NOTABLE MAN."

Before unveiling the portrait his Excellency said that he welcomed the opportunity of performing the task. He had to acknowledge his lack of knowledge inasmuch as he did not have the pleasure of knowing the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale in life. But he had been such a notable man that he was glad to afford a tribute to his memory from what he had acquired from reading his speeches. Those present were better able to speak of him, but as head of the Presidency where he lived and performed his life's work he would like to add his testimony. But before doing so he had to thank Rao Bahadur Hunmuntrao to whose generosity in presenting the portrait the occasion was brought about. The fine work of Mr. Pimpulkhare would hang there as an example to all.

Continuing, Sir George Lloyd said he would quote the words used by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale at the laying of the foundation of the Poona City Library, "Remember that when you come here the eyes of a great man look down on you. In proportion to the character of your work you will raise a memorial to him."

DRAMATIC RISE IN LIFE.

Turning to Mr. Gokhale's career Sir George remarked that there was something dramatic about his rapid rise in life. At the age of 21 he was a professor in the Fergusson College, a few years later editor of a not unimportant journal, some little time later he became a legislator in the Bombay Council, while at 40 he was the envoy of the Imperial Government. During all this time he was already building institutions and forming societies, which were vital in character and which would carry on the work after he had gone. His eagerness to join the Deccan Education Society and his hero-worship of his master, the late Justice Ranade, were interesting side-lights on a life that was destined to be great. It was true he went through one of those difficult positions for two or three years when he had to bear the scorn, and obloquy of his class for his honesty. No one who read his speeches could fail to see that he was a bitter and unrelenting critic of Government. But that was not the high road to success in his case, nor was his reputation made by phrase making. What made his reputation Sir George thought was his singleness of purpose for her never lost sight of the fact that all he did must be for the betterment of the nation he represented. Another admirable trait of his character was the faculty of separating the essentials from the non-essentials, and he had never been tired of impressing on his own countrymen that they should endeavour to keep down their inclination to let small differences assume great proportions. On broad issues like those governing the relations of this country with the British Empire he very quickly realized how piteous was the ruin that some of the Extremists were preparing for the cause of Self-Government in India.

Continuing, his Excellency quoted several passages from the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's speeches and in referring to his courageous attitude in all questions he took up, remarked that it was quite easy to be courageous against a Government, but it was showing courage of the highest order to stand up against your own class. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd then formally unveiled the very life-like portrait and after doing so complimented the clever artist, Mr. S. K. Pimpalkhare.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL DEATHS LAST WEEK: 1,063.

HIGHEST MORTALITY AMONGST LINGAYATS.

During the week, ending the 23rd August 1919, the total number of deaths (excluding 41 still-births), in Bombay, was 1,063 as against 586 in the corresponding week of last year, and 568 the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years. The annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911, was 56 during the week as compared to 31 in the preceding week and 30, the mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.

239 DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.

During the week principal diseases claimed victims as follows:—

	Last Week.	Corresponding week, last year.
Pneumonia ...	239	...
Diseases of the Respiratory systems	424	231
Small-pox ...	3	0
Plague ...	6	1
Kala Azar ...	1	0
Ague and Remittent Fever ...	85	43
Influenza ...	20	1
Cholera ...	13	1
Diarrhoea ...	69	24
Dysentry ...	49	26
Leprosy ...	4	2
Digestive system.	45	24

During the week, the annual rate of mortality per 1,000 of population according to the census of 1911, among the different communities, was as follows:—

Jains	71
Brahmins	47
Lingaits	264
Bhatias	46
Hindus of other castes	50
Hindus, low caste	208
Mussalmans	46
Parsees	21
Jews	39
Native Christians	45
Eurasians	49
Europeans	13
Buddhists	89

LAND SURROUNDING POWAI LAKE.

APPROVAL FOR ACQUISITION GRANTED

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The Committee granted the approval asked for in the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 18th August, 1919:—

"I have the honour to state that in connection with the scheme sanctioned by the Corporation under Resolutions Nos. 8697, dated the 27th February 1919 and 2854, dated the 10th July 1919, for utilizing the Powai Lake for the supply of water to Salsette, it will be necessary to acfuire all the lands surrounding the lake up to the level of 195.00 T. H. D., viz., the level to which the dam is proposed to be raised. I request that I may be authorized by the Standing Committee to address Government with a view to the land being acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. A plan showing the land coloured red, admeasuring about 83.31 acres, proposed to be acquired, is forwarded herewith."

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

WANTED INFORMATION.

The citizens of Bombay are requested to furnish Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, the Hon. Secretary Municipal Reform Association at 316 Princess Street, Bombay 2, with the following information on or before Monday, the 1st September 1919.

(1) Whether at any time water supply was discontinued to their buildings by the Municipal authorities in default of payment of water tax and if so, to mention the period for which it was discontinued stating the No. and situation of the buildings.

(2) Whether the Water Tax was paid for such buildings and if so by whom—the tenants or the owners.

(3) Whether owners of such buildings were residents of Bombay or whether they had any moveable property in Bombay on which distress could be levied for such taxes.

(4) Whether notices were served upon tenants individually or how if otherwise demanding payment of water tax (as such) and whether it was mentioned in such notices that in default water connection would be discontinued.

(5) What difficulties were experienced by the tenants on account of water being discontinued and whether there existed any means for the tenants to get water supply for themselves and the members of their families.

(6) Whether the privies in such buildings were on the flushing system and if so what was their condition during the period the water supply was discontinued.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the S. S. League on Sunday last in the premises of the Settlement when Mr. R. H. Chavan spoke on the duties of the labourers and Mr. R. A. Gole occupied the chair. Mr. Chavan in his speech after dwelling generally on the duties of labourers as men and towards themselves reminded them of their duties towards their children as regards giving them at least primary education at any cost and keeping before them a pure and stainless example their own personal character and thus keeping them aloof from even the scent of the vices of smoking, drinking etc. After referring to some other points the lecturer said that it was in their own hands to lift themselves up and bring about their own emancipation if they really cared to do so. After a few remarks from the president a vote of thanks was accorded to him and the meeting came to a close.

A COLLECTOR'S HUMANITY.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavaty, Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League, writes:—

The Bombay Humanitarian League having submitted a petition to Mr. Otto Rothfeld, Collector of Surat District, praying therein, to stop the cruel use of sharp iron nails, fixed into the ends of sticks, with which some heartless owners of animals prick the delicate parts of skins of animals, the following order is circulated by this kind-hearted Collector and District Magistrate of Surat, to (1) All Magistrates, (2) The District Superintendent of Police, Surat, and (3) All Police Sub-Inspectors:—

SURAT, 12th July, 1919.

"No. Pol./25.

"The attention of the District Magistrate has been drawn to the practice which prevails in this District of unnecessarily and cruelly goading animals, yoked to carts heavily laden or to "shigrams" or "ekkas" with sharp iron nails fixed into the ends of sticks. The use of such instruments of torture causes needless pain to animals and with a view to enforce strictness in checking it the District Magistrate desires to draw the attention of the Police and the Magistracy to draw the attention of the Police Act (IV of 1890) and Section 3 (a) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act under which such treatment is made punishable.

2. The latter Act has been extended to the Municipal District of Surat, and to the Municipal Districts of Bulsar and Rander including the Rander Surat Road and to the towns of Bardoli and Kadod, in the Bardoli Taluka by Government Notifications Nos. 192, dated 8th January, 1902, and 2007, dated 12th March, 1912, respectively.

(Sd.) OTTO ROTHFELD.
District Magistrate, Surat."

I pray that all Government and Native States Officers, may kindly pass similar orders, following the example of Mr. Rothfeld, and thereby stop cruelty inflicted upon animals by their merciless masters.

"A PERNICIOUS ORDER."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to-day's leading article under the above heading you have done a serious injustice to the St. Xavier's College. You say "We understand that the St. Xavier's College. . . . and still more restrictive scope." I am sorry your informant has given you quite a misleading information. As one of the students of the St. Xavier's College I can say that there never was such an order on the college board 20th of June to this day. I do not want to discuss here the desirability of students being allowed without discretion to attend political meetings but I am writing this to you so that you can do justice to the College and its worthy principal.—Yours, etc.,

V. S. DIVEKAR.

St. Xavier's College,
Bombay, August 27.

[We regret our reference to the St. Xavier's College based on information which, according to the correspondent, was not correct.—Editor, "B. C."]

COVERNTON SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our College Social Service League has been in existence for over two years during which it has worked for the cause of poor students, disabled Indian soldiers, temperance, and sanitation and mass education. It has helped with books about a hundred students belonging to different schools and colleges of the Presidency and about twelve students with monetary grants to enable them to pay their fees. One of the latter is a lady student of the Grant Medical College, and another is a member of the so-called depressed classes—the only member of that class studying in a college. But our work in this direction has been hampered for want of adequate funds. We have had to refuse aid to several poor and deserving students, some of whom are even obliged to live on one meal per day and may be forced to give up their studies if material assistance is not forthcoming. Similarly our work in other departments is also handicapped for want of funds. We take this opportunity through your columns to appeal to the generous public of Bombay and especially all old Elphinstonians to help us in our efforts. Donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned.—Yours, etc.

M. M. GIDVANI,
P. L. MEHTA,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
The Covernton Social Service League.
Elphinstone College,
August 27.

P. S.—Our classes of membership are as follows:—

Patron—Persons paying Rs. 1,000 or more.
Life-Member—Persons paying Rs. 50 or more.
(A) Class Member—Persons paying Rs. 4 or more a year.
(B) Class Member—Persons paying Rs or more a year.

ASSAULT ON A TENANT.

RACK-RENTER AND HIS SERVANT FINED.

At the Mazagaon Police Court Mr. B. N. Ahavle disposed of a case in which one Laxuman Ramchandra obtained summons against Murari Dinkar and Dattoo Narayen on a charge of assault.

Mr. Saher, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for both the accused.

The facts of the case as alleged by the complainant are that he lived in a house at Khetwadi. The house belonged to the second accused and the first accused used to collect rent on behalf of the second accused. The accused were exacting Rs. 13 as monthly rent from the complainant who after approaching the Rent Controller got it reduced to Rs. 9-1-7, per mensem. But the accused still insisted upon having Rs. 13 as rent every month from the complainant. On the 5th of August the first accused went up to the complainant and demanded Rs. 13 as a month's rent. The complainant having refused to pay that, accused gave him (complainant) a slap. The second accused then rushed to the spot and began to deal blows on the complainant.

Both the accused denied having assaulted the complainant and the first accused said that he never collected the rent on behalf of the second accused.

His Worship on evidence of the witnesses and documents believed the complainant's story. He convicted both the accused and sentenced the first accused to a fine of Rs. 175 or, in default, three weeks' hard labour, and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or to get one weeks' hard labour.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lourenco Marques per s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Jask, Dubai, Bahrein and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 5 a.m., 29th instant.

FRIDAY, August 29.

Ganesh Chaturthi: Public Holiday.

SATURDAY, Aug. 30.

The Mail Steamer Nirvana with the outward Mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m.

S. S. Nankin with the English Mails leaves at noon.

TUESDAY, Sep. 2.

General meeting of Matheran Ratepayers' Association, 6-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	18
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 40
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21
Fast Passenger	21 10	7

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

To-day there will be a Requiem High Mass at 7-30 for the repose of the soul of Nicholas F. Fonseca of Poinsar, who died on Monday the 25th instant at the young age of 33. Friends and relations will accept this the only intimation.

DEATH.

SUKTHANKER.—Sadashive Chintaman Sukthanker, father of the late Mr. Yeshwant Sadashive Sukthanker and grandfather of Mr. Sarvottam Yeshwant Sukthanker, at Bulrie's House, No. 4, Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay, at his age 85.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Tuesday was 173 as compared with 86 on the corresponding day of last year, and 84 in 1917. Cholera registered 2 attacks and 2 deaths, small-pox 2 attacks and 1 death and plague 1 attack and 2 deaths on Tuesday.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The prize distribution ceremony of the night schools of the Institute will be held to-day at 8-30 p.m., in the Library Hall of the Institute when Mr. D. G. Padhye will distribute the prizes.

CABLE DELAYS:

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., reports the following delays in transit on cablegrams.

Bombay to London—Full rate 3 days, deferred 4½ days.

London to Bombay—Full rate 1½ days, deferred 4 days.

A CHILD'S MAINTENENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. A. H. S. Aston disposed of a case in which one Unessa Shiraziddin obtained a notice upon one Syed Dawood Magrodi calling upon him to show cause why he should not increase the amount of sustenance for Syed Abdul Farid, male child of five years.

After hearing and consulting both the parties the Court ordered Rs. 35 to be given for the boy's maintenance every month.

INDECENT ASSAULT ON A WIDOW.

ACCUSED GETS 9 MONTHS

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged one Narayen Gopat, a Hindu, aged about 25, with using criminal force to outrage the modesty of a respectable Hindu widow, a schoolgoing student, aged about nineteen years, by pushing her on the road on three successive days.

Mr. Mirikar, pleader defended the accused.

The facts of the case, in brief, are that on the 2nd of July the complainant accompanied by two other girls, was going to school when the accused followed her. As the girl was passing through a lane and the complainant was behind the other two girls, the accused gave her a push on one shoulder and after a while another push on the other shoulder. The complainant then raised an alarm whereupon the accused threatened to kick her. The three girls then went to the Police Station and lodged a complaint, in consequence of which the police arrested the accused. The complainant stated that on two previous days the accused pushed her in a similar manner on the same spot, the other two girls corroborating her statement.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he was drunk on the 2nd. He was however convicted on evidence.

Mr. Achrekar pressed the sentence on the ground that the accused had a previous conviction for stabbing a man, which sentence could be relevant in this case and that 150 persons living in the same wada where the accused lived, had submitted a petition to the Commissioner of Police, saying that the accused very objectionably behaved to the residents of the wada, especially the ladies.

His Worship sentenced the accused to nine months' hard labour and to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 250 for nine months after his release.

THE ROYAL DAIMLER CAR.

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The quality of Daimler Engineering is daily proved on active service. From the commencement of the War the entire output has been requisitioned by Government. War experience confirms, beyond all question, that for reliability and continuity of service Daimler stands supreme.

The motorist who places his name on the Daimler Waiting List for a new Car after the War, is not only patriotic—he is wise.

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MANILLA, WIRE
ROPES.

H. ADAMALLY & BROS.

31-33, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS with the

GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

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Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA

GEMS JEWELLERY

of of

All sorts Indian & Parision make

RECORD LOW PRICES.

M. NAGERSHETH SONS.

EAST INDIA MERCHANT,

25, Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY

And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

TO ASCERTAIN which of the OPTIONS granted under the

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT

WILL PROVE ADVANTAGEOUS or whether you are liable to the DUTY

DO NOT DEPEND UPON CASUAL ADVISERS OR ON SECONDHAND INFORMATION, BUT

CONSULT IMMEDIATELY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL,

30 HANUMAN BUILDING, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

who have already successfully represented more than 2,500 Commercial firms for

INCOMETAX & SUPER TAX.

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English Ornamental Flooring.
White Glazed Tile for Flooring & Dado

PRICES REASONABLY LOW.

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APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

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½, ¾, 2, 3, 5, 7½, 10 H. P. also Rectifiers. Portable testing instruments ready for immediate Bombay delivery. Lowest price.

Motors shortly expected.
D. C. 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 H. P.
A. C. 1, 2, 15, 20, 25, 50 H. P.
Sole Agents for India.

BABAN GOKHALAY,
Tram Terminus, Girgaum, Bombay.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. VALLES—Nothing definite is known abou Mr. Horniman having accepted the editorship of the "Republican" or about the paper itself.

R.R.B.—The subject has been sufficiently dealt with.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 28th August, 1919.

WANTED—A CENTRAL BANK FOR INDIA.

In the course of a series of articles we wrote some time ago on the constitution and the scope of the inquiry of the Currency Committee, we urged the imperative necessity of taking up and solving the problem of a central or State bank for India. On this important question the Chamberlain Commission recorded a good deal of evidence, but did not feel itself competent enough to make any definite recommendations. The Commission had no doubt that the position of the Indian Government which held its own reserves apart from the banking reserves of the country, which managed the note issue, sold drafts from and to this country and thus did much of the work which can be more conveniently and beneficially done by a national bank must be anomalous and what recommendations were made in its report regarding the elasticity and fiduciary portion of the note issue, the custody, size and employment of Government balances in this country and in England, were admittedly pallatives rather than cures. The absence of concrete proposals relating to the State bank, was a difficulty in the path of the Chamberlain Commission, and it was arranged that two of its members should prepare a scheme. In accordance with this decision, Mr. Keynes prepared a memorandum in collaboration with Sir Ernest Cable and submitted it to the Commission. A similar memorandum had been likewise submitted by Mr. (now Sir) Lionel Abrahams. But these proposals could not be carefully scrutinised, and an examination would have involved a visit to India and a study of the conditions on the spot—a fask for which the Commission as a body was not fitted. The question was, therefore, left where it had been for years together.

In these circumstances we felt very strongly that the Currency Committee should have been asked to pronounce a well-considered opinion upon the question especially in view of the prolonged discussion which had taken place about it already. But the Secretary of State presumably thought that the report of the Committee would be delayed too long, while the exchange situation was growing more and more acute every day, if the scope of the inquiry was widened so as to include the question of a central bank. Whatever may have been the causes responsible for this unfortunate decision to narrow down the inquiry to a discussion of the rate of exchange and the rehabilitation of the gold exchange standard, the question of the central bank could not be put off without serious detriment to the progress of the country. And it appears from certain indications we have had during the past few days that something is brewing in this connection. Broad hints have been recently thrown out at the meetings of the shareholders of the Presidency Banks that the question of the amalgamation of those banks is under discussion and that concrete proposals may be expected in the course of the next few months. In the past, almost all the schemes for the establishment of an Indian central bank have had for their object the amalgamation of these already existing semi-state banks and there is much hope of the dream materializing if the latter take kindly to the idea of amalgamation. The history of the discussions which have taken place regarding the establishment of a central bank in this country goes back to the sixties of the last century. No agreement could, however, be arrived at on the point of amalgamation among the Presidency Banks themselves and the discussion was dropped for the time. But frequent references were made regarding the desirability of a central bank and Mr. A. de Rothschild and Mr. Hambers advocated its establishment before the Fowler Committee. The question was then taken up by the Government of India who had, however, to abandon it on the ground of provincial jealousies, expense and certain personal reasons. Later on, the controversies which led to the appointment of the Chamberlain Commission referred, among other things, to this question again, but as we have pointed out above, no tangible result could be achieved. A good deal of difference of opinion has always prevailed about the feasibility and advantage of a State or central bank, and many have honestly doubted if one big central banking institution for a vast country like India is a practical proposition. Other difficulties were also pleaded, including the impossibility of finding capable men to direct the management of such a central institution and of remunerative utilization of the funds of the bank throughout the year. Vested interests and 'provincial jealousies' played an important part in blocking the path of advance and people who were in intimate touch with feeling in the money markets, shook their heads over the matter. Even a man of the type of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson had serious doubts. He stated before the Chamberlain Commission as follows: "The conclusion I came to, regretfully, was that it is quite impossible to establish such a bank. Further, I came to the conclusion that if you did establish anything approximating such a bank, you would merely create a fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth or tenth wheel in the coach according to the number of directors. You would increase friction, and you would render the position of the Finance Minister nearly untenable."

It would be futile to pretend that these difficulties on the rock of which discussions have been ship-wrecked in the past, have vanished. There are the vested interests of the Exchange Banks, for example, which apprehend a dreadful rival in the State bank backed up by State prestige, support and monopoly. But the interests of the country as a whole must be regarded as paramount, and if a State bank is necessary for the healthy and rapid development of India, as we believe it is, other and sectional interests must be subordinated to the national good. Everything that could be said in favour of and against the establishment of a central bank has been already said, and we have now enough material to go upon. The present wasteful methods of finance must be speedily replaced by a system under which the resources of the country will be effectively mobilized for the promotion of national trade and industries. It is satisfactory that the Presidency Banks have taken up the question, as it appears, in right earnest and we hope the discussions will not prove infructuous as they so often did in the past.

HOME RULE—WITH A RUSH.

In Sir Verney Lovett's vision, India is one vast scene of mischief and mischief-makers with whom the British Government must maintain a perpetual scuffle. The links in his argument are interesting. The Ministers might be subjected to strong racial influences; the "provisional" Government might be a failure; in which event a catastrophe might occur; whereupon Home Rule would come with a rush; and that would culminate in strike and disorder to be met, presumably, by Punjab remedies. It is all a delightful phantamasgoria but hardly useful to a committee seriously engaged in judging of the value of the Bill before Parliament. Sir Verney Lovett wants a strong lead from Parliament in order o prevent the ruin of India and British interests here. Following up the mischief-makers in their machinations of the future, he averred that the proposed scheme would encourage politicians, Extremist or other wise, to appeal to the masses. In that contingency, the Extremists would be found to persuade the people that if the latter listened to them they would get Home Rule quickly and their taxes would be lowered. We are not in the secret of these imaginary devices. If Sir Verney Lovett is satisfied that taxation in India has reached the stage of perfect distribution, we wish him joy of his political conscience; we may, however, assure him and those for whom he speaks, that without any appeal to the cupidity of the masses, the idea of Home Rule enjoyed by other nations in the Empire, is rapidly spreading in the country. The reason is that the bureaucracy is not a perfect non-conductor beween the educated classes and the masses. We seriously doubt if the device of official publicity recommended by him would achieve the object of isolated political culture which he proposes for the masses. Like the Fat Boy in Pickwick Sir Verney Lovett tried to make the flesh of the Committee creep with, we fear, no better results.

HOSTEL FOR MOSLEM STUDENTS.

The plight of Moslem students in Bombay as regards housing accommodation in these days of house famine has often been pathetically depicted by several correspondents in these columns. The Anjuman-i-Islam Hostel, for some reason or other, has proved inadequate for the purpose. Various schemes have been suggested with a view to mitigate the hardships of Moslem students and appeals made to the leaders of the community. The latter, however, seem to be peculiarly indifferent to the appeals as is evident from the fact that no practical steps have been taken by any of them as yet to satisfy the needs of the students. We are glad, however, to note that a few enthusiastic persons have bestirred themselves and have submitted a proposal which should meet with the approval of those concerned. About six years ago the Municipal Corporation, with the consent of the trustees of the Nakhoda Tank situate behind St. Xavier's High School, decided that the tank should be filled up and that two-thirds of the reclaimed area be leased to the authorities of the St. Xavier's School for being used as a playground and, in the remaining area, besides facilities for washing clothes, a drinking fountain and cattle trough be provided. The tank is already being filled up and the decision of the Corporation regarding the disposal of the reclaimed land will soon be given effect to. A beautiful fountain and cattle trough already exist in a more prominent place in the vicinity of this tank, just near the western extremity of the St. Xavier's High School and, as it is pointed out, no useful purpose will be served by having two similar objects of public utility at places barely a hundred yards distant from each other. On the other hand, a far more useful purpose will be served by utilising this portion of the land for constructing a hostel for Moslem students. Those responsible for the proposal are prepared to spend the necessary amount required for the hostel provided the Corporation hands over the plot to them. No object was dearer to the donor of the tank, the late Mahomed Ali Rogay, than to help the cause of Moslem education and we trust that the Corporation and the trustees of the tank will sympathetically consider the proposal.

Notes of the Day.

Welcome!

We are glad to welcome Mr. Kalinath Roy back to freedom and to continued service of the Motherland. In the chaos of Martial Law justice, Mr. Roy was refused the decencies of a fair British trial and convicted of an offence of which he was, in the opinion of his countrymen, absolutely innocent. Mr. Eardley Norton who was briefed to defend Mr. Roy was refused permission to appear in his behalf. To the scathing exposure of the mockery of a trial by Mr. Norton there has been no answer except the conveniently brief note of Sir William Marris that when necessity for it had ceased, counsel was free to appear in the court. On the facts of the case, Mr. Roy was wrongly convicted; the question of the legality of the conviction is now before the Privy Council. All India was burning with sympathy for him, because by a lapse of sane statesmanship, it almost appeared that the path of constitutional service lay through the jail. That a man of the sobriety and restraint of Mr. Roy was visited with the pains and penalties due to criminals shows the measure of ruthlessness with which the tribunals of the Punjab did their task. His experiences of hard labour (later softened into bookbinding) are now over. Though broken in health and saddened by the consciousness of innocent suffering, we hope he will resume his interrupted career and add to the credit of his services to the Motherland.

Originality at a Tangent.

Mr. P. C. Roy is strong in point of party loyalty, but his craze for originality has brought him a trouncing from Messrs. Samarth and Chintamani who have hastened to reply to his letter in the "Westminster Gazette." Mr. P. C. Roy, who is a signatory to the Moderates' memorandum, followed his namesake, in idea and phraseology, when he argued that the absence of a second chamber in the provinces would start the reformed constitution on a "wrong orientation." As we are not in love with grand committees, we have no prejudice against examining a case for bicameral legislature which is consistent with the grant of full provincial autonomy. Mr. Roy is at best making a pedantic fuss regarding the immediate urgency of a second chamber when he should be engaged in making responsible government in the provinces full and real. But Mr. Roy's weakness for landlord interests might be at the bottom of his idea. We do not want the evil of a house of territorial magnates repeated in India. His views, as expressed, differ materially from the proposals put forward by all schools of politics. Mr. Samarth and Chintamani are naturally chagrined at the somersault of their colleague, but as there is very little prospect of a second chamber being introduced in the scheme for the provinces, they are combating an absent peril.

Tawdry Nonsense.

We would ask the "Times of India" to be more scrupulous in the interpretation of words if only to avoid the hideous sense of feeling itself outraged by the opinion of others. It ridicules Mr. Hyndman, the Socialist party and Mr. Kelkar, because in the Northampton Conference, a resolution was passed demanding "the emancipation of India from British domination at an early date in a manner to be peacefully arranged between the representatives of the overwhelming majority of Indians and the people of the United Kingdom." What is the heresy in the resolution? It is a resolution demanding that India should be raised from subordination to partnership with Britain and if the idea is revolting to the "Times of India", all its professions regarding the legitimacy of the goal of responsible government are a little hard to understand. Mr. Hyndman has visited Asia, and has strong views about the members of powerful European nations preying upon Asiatic countries and it is no use growing over-querulous about Mr. Hyndman's opinions at this time of the day.

Convenient Elasticity.

It is silly to say that India should, according to the resolution, be as free from relations with Britain as is Peru. What India wants is that she should be as much in relations with Britain as Australia or Canada. Mr. Hyndman, we believe, would not like to see Peru in the same relations with Britain as India, but that is Mr. Hyndman's opinion. The phraseology of the resolution could certainly have been happier, but every lover of India will certainly appreciate the significance of the resolution. If the "Times of India" does not like it, it might do better than pooh-pooh it with its latter day smartness. The charm of the "Times of India", however, lies in the elasticity of its mind. Of oppressive system situated far away, it can be terribly scathing. It can inveigh against the ill-treatment of men and women at a distance, whether it be oppression in South Africa or flogging in Putmayo. If any abuses occur near at hand, it is quiet as a mouse and may be found discanting on things in Timbuctoo. But the duality of mind is rather irksome at times.

India and East Africa.

It is a matter for regret that Indian industrialists and mercantile community are not interesting themselves in the economic development of East Africa, inclusive of what was formerly German East Africa, more than they are doing at present. The Indian Government, of course, as usual, are quite apathetic in the matter, and even the Indian community already resident in the colony are not receiving a sufficient measure of protection at the hands of their Government against newcomers, who are trying to elbow them out. As pointed out in a recent representation made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, a segregation campaign is in full swing in the colony, aiming at the forcible removal of Indian residential localities and bazars from their present long-established sites on the High Lands, with a view to enable Europeans to settle there. Not only this, but "an attempt is being made to remove Indian ginneries from leading industrial places like Kampalla and Nairobi in order to remove Indian competition from the way of European traders." All the talk of giving the mandate for German East Africa to India (!) and in other ways requiting India adequately for the unstinted outpouring of the blood of her children for winning the German Colony for the Empire, is forgotten, and Indians are being gradually reduced to the position of aliens in territories they themselves helped largely to colonise.

Wanted Enterprise.

Are the Indian public in general and the mercantile community in particular going to sit with folded hands, while systematic attempts are being made to dispossess Indian traders and other settlers in East Africa of their legitimate rights? We published on Monday a communication from Mr. B. N. Anantani, an Indian gentleman, who has just returned from East Africa, after a long stay there. Mr. Anantani draws attention to the unfortunate fact that owing to their apathy the mercantile community of India are letting India's case go by default in East Africa. He says that several commissions from South Africa and other countries, representing their commercial and industrial organisations, have already visited East Africa and investigated the possibilities of economic development and are about to acquire valuable trading and other rights. Mr. Anantani urges Indian mill-owners and other captains of industry to organise similar commissions with a view to develop Indo-East African trade as well as to participate in the economic development of the Colony, which, in his opinion, should be an essentially Indian Colony. A welcome sign of the new interest which is being shown by Indians in this development, is the floatation of the Bombay-Uganda Company. But there is room for many more such companies which will interest themselves in the economic development of East Africa by Indians in all possible directions—of course, in a manner which will not, in any way, pejudice the rights of the original inhabitants of the colony, whose interests must be paramount whether the Colony is under the control of the Imperial Government or of the Government of India.

A Good Cause.

We publish elsewhere an appeal by the Hon. Secretaries of the Coverton Social Service League for funds to enable the students of the Elphinstone College to carry on the good work they have undertaken. In the present irrational and inequitable organisation of society the wrongs and needs crying for redress and satisfaction are innumerable. But a student can hardly prepare himself for his future duties—as a citizen—of helping to remove all possible social wrongs better than by doing the duty that lies nearest him. One of these is to help fellow-students "who are obliged to live on one meal per day and may be forced to give up their studies if material assistance is not forthcoming." To this end he is in need of money and he has a right to expect the general public—and especially those of them who preceded him in the college—to see that want of adequate funds does not come in his way.

A Cruel Practice.

A peculiarly cruel practice which is, unfortunately, not uncommon in many parts of this country is the use of sharp iron nails fixed to the end of sticks for goading animals yoked to carriages and carts. The law, fortunately, makes indulgence in the practice penal, but by a cruel irony laws of this character are more honoured in the breach than in the observance. This is evidenced by the fact that the Collector of Surat, as will appear from a communication from Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavati, Secretary of the Humanitarian League, which we publish elsewhere, has had to issue a circular to his subordinates, drawing their attention to the existence of this law, and that he himself was moved to issue the circular only when the Secretary of the Humanitarian League drew his attention to the prevalence of this cruel practice. Nevertheless, the promptitude of the Collector in issuing the circular deserves to be emulated by his brother officers.

INDIA'S MILITARY ORGANISATION.

SCOPE OF COMMITTEE'S INQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

The "Pioneer's" military correspondent writes:—

The whole subject of the military organisation of the Indian Empire is to be thoroughly considered and deliberated upon by the Reform Committee just set up by Government and of which Lord Esher is to be the president. The Committee is to inquire into all details of the administration and organisation of the army in India. The task will doubtless occupy them for several months. Later, they will proceed to India to consider all details of this very complete subject on the spot. The appointment of the committee, of course, indicates the Government is not satisfied with things military as they now are in India and has decided to carry out drastic changes in the near future. That there is a very great need for reforms is generally admitted, but it would not do for the reputation of those who have been charged with the administration of Indian affairs to agree too readily to needful changes without the report of an imposing commission to flourish in the faces of those members of parliament who are apt to ask very awkward questions. The Commission is certainly a fully representative one and many of those who are on it are men who have had wide experience of Indian affairs. But I venture to say the findings of the Commission could be almost fully predicted at the present time.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd visited the Small Arms and Ammunition Factory, Kirkee on Tuesday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd gave an "At Home" at the Ladies' Club, Poona, on Tuesday afternoon.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi returned from Ahmedabad to Bombay yesterday and expects to leave for Dohad on Saturday, returning to Ahmedabad on Wednesday.

"The Searchlight" learns from a Ranchi message that Mr. S. Sinha has been returned unopposed to the Imperial Council, Babu Adit Prasad Singh's nomination having been declared invalid.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

SIR J. MESTON AGAIN.

ESSENCE OE DUALISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Aug. 27.

Speaking before the Joint Committee to-day Sir James Meston said that the whole essence of dualism as seen by H. E. the Viceroy and his colleagues and almost its sole justification was that it provided a field in which the new popular Government would learn to do administrative work by actually undertaking it. That was the only way in which the new popular Government's fitness for extension of powers could be gauged. It was the clear duty of the Government of India to allow popular government the widest possible liberty within that allotted field. That duty being accepted, the Government of India pressed most earnestly for corresponding liberty in its field.

The Government of India felt very strongly that it was impossible for them to fill their responsibility to Parliament unless they were permitted to carry on their own work in their own way. It was essential as an earnest of the new spirit that their policy must be reflected in the growing influence of the popular view, but this did not affect the essential conditions of experiment which were that each half of Government should do its own work unfettered by the other half. They asked the Committee to consider as open the business principle, the absolutely cardinal issue, namely, whether it was possible for Government to do its duty if in the last resort it could not make its own laws and gain control over its own finances.

THE ONLY ADVOCATE OF SEPARATE PURSE.

Replying to Mr. Montagu, Sir James Meston admitted that he was the only witness who advocated a separate purse. Mr. Montagu drew attention to the witness's apparent disagreement with the principle of the Bill that there should be greater control in the transferred subjects and greater influence in the reserved subjects. Sir James Meston said that the Government of India only asked that the machinery of influence should not be the machinery of control. He protested against he constant attempts by Indian local politicians to bring schoolboys and undergraduates into politics thereby materially interfering with their studies. He thought that the scope of the Bill could be enlarged by extending the field of transferred subjects. He had no apprehensions regarding the effect of the proposed reforms on the four hundred millions of British capital in India.

DR. SAPRU'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Sapru, of Allahabad, declared that education in India was insufficient. The average graduate was far from being a cultured gentleman. The European Professor had to live as a member of European society, the result being that there was no intellectual atmosphere and he failed to exercise any influence in the desired direction.

The Committee adjourned till 1st October.

"RESERVED" AND "TRANSFERRED" SUBJECTS.

Sir James Meston continuing said that he did not think it politic to hold out hope of modification of the list of "reserved" and "transferred" subjects within five years. The period of the first two councils would prove difficult. He considered it would be a calamity of the worst type and probably fatal to the success, of the scheme if, immediately after the inauguration of the new constitution, men's minds should be disturbed by the prospects of being able to secure further distribution of legislative functions in such a short space of time.

SIR V. LOVETT'S APPREHENSIONS

WHAT PREMATURE HOME RULE WOULD MEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 27.

At to-day's sitting of the Joint Committee Sir Verney Lovett said that the Britishers in the Indian Civil Services were apprehending that the Ministers would be subjected to strong racial influences and if the provisional Government proved a failure things would be allowed to drift until a catastrophe occurred. Then Home Rule would come with a rush. Premature Home Rule would mean abandonment of India and themselves. The position would become intolerable and the final result of the British rule in India would be strike and disorder. He referred to the vigorous propaganda pursued by anti-government extremists. A strong lead was needed against this which the British parliament should give in order to prevent the ruin of India and the British interests there.

DANGER FROM EXTREMISTS

"ADOPT GOVT. OF INDIA'S PROPOSED SAFEGUARDS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 27.

Sir Verny Loyett replying to Lord Sinha agreed regarding the desirability of constitutional reforms in the direction of greater control by the peoples' representatives. He said he thought the proposed scheme would encourage politicians, whether Extremists or otherwise, to appeal to the masses and the Extremists would endeavour to persuade the people that if the latter listened to them they would get Home Rule quickly and their taxes would be lowered. He suggested the adoption of the Government of India's proposed safeguards. Another remedy against the mischievous acti-

(Continued in column 3.)

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ALLIED RELIEF PREVENTS CATASTROPHE.

MR. HOOVER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 27.

The Paris correspondent of "The Times" yesterday obtained an interview with Mr. Hoover who is on the eve of relinquishing his control and returning to America for a rest. Reviewing the situation in Europe Mr. Hoover said that Allied relief had just prevented a total catastrophe through famine and anarchy. Mr. Hoover said he believed that the danger of Bolshevism had in general passed. Europe had received ten million tons of food from America and generous help from other sources since the armistice but the problem of production and self-help in the war-stricken countries was still unsolved. The position would probably be difficult for another year. The new states would soon be able to import on their own account if given credit. The Allies must support the portion of Russia rescued from the Bolsheviks for at least a year. Mr. Hoover believed that the withdrawal of the British from Armeni would precipitate a general massacre and destroy the relief measures there.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE

BRITISH FINANCIAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 27.

Speaking at Basingstoke, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that on the suggestion of the Chancellor of Exchequer a financial committee had been formed with Mr. Lloyd George as Chairman with the object of reducing the expenditure and exercising economy.

The Premier was concentrating upon the task of cutting down the expenditure and enormous results were already being achieved.

Sir Auckland Geddes, continuing, said that the country was faced with two great problems, finding markets and increasing production. We are starting a system of export credits with a view to facilitating the resumption of export trade to the disorganised parts of Eastern Europe, especially furnishing coal, because without it the recovery of Europe was impossible.

We were completely remodelling, strengthening and developing the consular, commercial and diplomatic services, and taking steps to foster trade within the Empire. He made a stirring appeal as regards increasing output, and said the other way lay disaster.

FIGHTING IN UPPER SILESIA

POLISH TROOPS ATTACK GERMAN FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 27.

COPENHAGEN.—It is reported that the Polish troops have attacked the German forces in Upper Silesia at numerous places and that the insurgnts have suffered heavy losses.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF SILESIA.

GERMAN DELEGATION'S REQUEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 27.

PARIS.—There is some likelihood of early Allied occupation of Silesia as the German delegation at Versailles has unofficially requested it. Consequently, the Allies have asked General du Pont for details as regards the strengthh and composition of the forces needed.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR VERNON HARCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 27.

The death is announced of Professor Vernon Harcourt.

The late Prof. Augustus George Vernon Harcourt, M.A., F.R.S., D.Sc., D.C.L., LL.D., was born on December 24 in 1834. He was a student of Balliol College in Harrow. In 1858, he secured first class in Natural Science and in the next year was given studentship at Christ Church. He was the Vice-President of the Chemical Society and Metropolitan Gas Referee. "The Exercises in Practical Chemistry" was his important publication and he was connected with the Royal Society, the Chemical Society and the British Association. He is well-known for numerous inventions. He died at the ripe age of 85.

AN AEROPLANE'S FLIGHT TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

SAINT RAPHAEL.—A British aeroplane, piloted by Lieutenant Halliwell, has left for Taranto whence the flight will be continued to India.

N. W. FRONTIER.

DRASTIC GOVT. ACTION URGED.

SIR H. BURDETT'S VIEWS IN "TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

Sir Henry Burdett in a communication to the "Times" reiterates the demand for drastic Government action as regards the North-West Frontier medical arrangements, and alleges an inconsiderate treatment of temporary British Officers in the Medical Service, many of whom were on board the Home-going ships when they were hurried off to the Frontier. He also comments on the conditions at Dakka.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS IN LONDON.

LUNCHED AT SAVOY HOTEL.

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. Midnight, Aug. 27.

Sir Rodrick Jones entertained the Indian Journalists to a luncheon at the Savoy Hotel to-day. The English journalists present included Lord Burnham and Sir Andrew Cairo. An informal exchange of views followed on the position of the Indian Press, Indian News Service both outward and homeward and the coming meeting of the Empire Press Union in Canada.

The Indian guests included Mr. Surendranath Banerjea of the "Bengalee", Mr. P. C. Ray of the "Bengalee"; the Hon. Mr. Sastri of the "Servant of India", Mr. Chintamani of the "Leader", Mr. K. C. Roy of the Associated Press and Mr. Jinnah of the "Bombay Chronicle."

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

TURKISH PRESS ON ITS IMPORTANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The press is devoting articles to the Anglo-Persian agreement, dwelling on the importance of Anglo-Indian aid in the work of Persian Regeneration.

SHAH OF PERSIA'S TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 27.

The Shah is remaining another week at Prinkipo where he is visiting his parents daily. He will then proceed to Italy, Switzerland and France, sailing from there to America. He will make a fairly long stay in London, on returning from America. The tour will last six months.

(Continued from Column 1.)

vities would be increased and improved education also publicity which the Government should not hesitate to organise throughout the country.

SIR W. MEYER SUGGESTS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

Sir William Meyer said he did not think that any great retrenchment would result from the proposed reforms. He favoured a Parliamentary Committee owing to the fact that some questions in Parliament did not show much knowledge of Indian affairs. Replying to a question whether self-government would not lead India to insist on separation, Sir William Meyer said that in the present stage of world politics most Indians realised that they could not stand alone and if we walked out somebody else would walk in.

MR. ROY'S EVIDENCE.

VIEWS NOT SHARED BY MODERATE DEPUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 27.

Messrs. Samarth and Chintamani, secretaries to the Moderate Deputation write in the "Westminster Gazette" that the opinions of Mr. P. C. Roy expressed in the evidence contained in his letter to the "Westminster Gazette" are not shared by the deputation of which he is a member and differ materially from the views embodied in the deputation's memorandum of which Mr. Roy is a signatory.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ON INDIA.

EFFECT OF OFFER IN NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Aug. 27.

With reference to an arrangement made by the Secretary of State with the Bank of Montreal for offer of telegraphic transfers on India in New York, the "Morning Post" points out that America has recently been able to bid a premium of ten per cent. or more for rupees in London owing to the low rate of sterling exchange and notwithstanding the rise of exchange value of the rupee in sterling. The new arrangement should reduce the American demand for rupees.

INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

PROF. JEVONS' SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. Midnight, Aug. 27.

Professor H. Stanley Jevons, who is on a brief vacation in Wales described to a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" the scheme of the development of the cotton industry in India. His main purpose is to ascertain the desirability of extending direct trade between England and up-country centres in India and the adoption of measures whereby the profits of intermediaries at the import towns of Bombay and Calcutta may be secured for the interior.

Prof. Jevons is visiting Manchester in this connection and thinks that direct trade between Manchester and Cawnpore is capable of extension. The question largely turns on whether consignments can be made up for up-country delivery so that the bulk need not be broken up at a port town.

Prof. Jevons does not consider that varying conditions prevent serious Indian competition with Manchester products for a long time. He comments on the advantages of the new type of mill in India compared with Lancashire by which the former carry out all operations on one floor.

PRINCE OF WALES ON WAY TO TORONTO.

A VERITABLE TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 27.

QUEBEC.—The Royal train's journey to Toronto was a veritable triumphal progress. The train stopped at numerous small stations *en route* where deputations awaited the Prince who shook hands with everybody and gave autographs galore.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

SOME CLOSE GAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 27.

DEAUVILLE.—Kingscote to-day beat Laurents (France) 4/6, 6/3, 6/2, 4/6, 6/4.

Gobert (France) beat Davson (England) 7/5, 6/4, 4/6, 6/4.

Both the players were driving magnificently and Gobert's volleying was also conspicuous.

LONDON TEA SALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Aug. 27.

The London tea sales at Mincing Lane were marked by great firmness largely due to long delays in securing delivery. It is stated that the tea which reached the dock before the end of June has not yet been warehoused.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BILL FOR UNIVERSITY AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

At the forthcoming session of the Imperia Legislative Council Mr. K. K. Chanda will move that immediate steps be taken for the reduction of unprecedented high price of necessary articles of food and cloth which obtain in several provinces either by further controlling exports or facilitating imports or both, and such other means as may be considered fit and proper.

Rai Saheb Seth Nathmal will move that a bill for the establishment and incorporation of a University at Nagpur be introduced into this Council at an early date.

SITUATION ON N.-W. FRONTIER.

MINOR RAIDS IN PESHAWAR AREA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

A press communique states:—

Owing to inter-tribal fighting in Dir, Chitral road has been temporarily closed for convoys. Dakka camp and a piquet near Ali Masjid were sniped on 26th. Minor raids continue in Peshawar area. Raiders killed five Turi villagers near Chappri, North-West of Thal on the 24th, and a small column on the march was sniped near the same spot. On the following day, Sherannis are reported to have held a "jirga" to discuss the raising of a lashkar.

KALINATH ROY.

RELEASED YESTERDAY.

CORDIAL WELCOME ACCORDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 27.

Mr. Kalinath Roy, late editor of the "Tribune", was released this morning from the Lahore Central Jail. He leaves Lahore almost immediately for Calcutta.

In extending Mr. Roy a cordial welcome "The Tribune" writes:—

"The belief of absolute innocence which must have sustained Mr. Roy throughout his incarceration is shared in full by his countrymen at large. He comes out chastened through suffering and exalted in the eyes of his people.

"Never courting popularity, never seeking limelight, Mr. Roy did his duty fearlessly and unostentatiously, solicitous of no reward except the approbation of his own conscience. But, now has come to him the unsought reward in enhanced regard and esteem of his countrymen. Now have been set on his modest brow the laurels of their loving admiration. We are indeed proud of him. May all his sufferings blossom forth into service of India and may he be long spared to the motherland to consecrate anew to her cause the great gifts of his intellect and character."

RISING IN CENTRAL KURDISTAN.

HOSTILE VILLAGE SURRENDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

The "Pioneer" learns from Mesopotamia that following on the defeat and capture of Sheikh Mahmud in June last and the pacification of South Kurdistan by the operations of mobile columns throughout the area a rising occurred on 16th July in Central Kurdistan. The British political officer and his assistants were murdered at Amadia and the Christian inhabitants of the valley were massacred and their villages looted. A force was concentrated at the most forward British outpost, 16 miles from Amadia, by the end of July. After a difficult night march through the mountainous country this force surrounded the hostile village of Bamurni at dawn on the 1st August. After two hours' resistance the village surrendered having suffered 17 killed and 6 wounded.

An important Sheikh believed to be one of the chief instigators of the murders and his relations were among the prisoners. Since then the force has been engaged in sweeping the valley, no further opposition being met with since the first action.

ABUSE AND ASSAULT IN COURT.

TWO PLEADERS FINED Rs. 10 EACH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

During the hearing of a title-suit in the court of Mr. B. B. Mukerjee, Munsiff, First Court, Serampore, on Monday, a heated discussion took place between two pleaders, Babus B. C. Goswami and H. D. Basu over the examination of a witness, as a result of which both of them abused and assaulted each other in the presence of the Court. Other pleaders and spectators interfered and separated the two fighters. Quite a sensation prevailed at the time and the Court at once drew up contempt proceedings and fined the pleaders ten rupees each, and directed that the fines should be paid at once, otherwise warrants would be issued for its realisation.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The total subscriptions for the new Indian loan up to 25th August were Rs. 16,29,58,100 inclusive of Rs. 1,15,01,600 in the shape of war bonds.

* * * *

The Coinage Bill to be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council next month proposes to legalise the circulation of four and eight anna nickel pieces.

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At Amraoti (Berar) on the 24 instant a lecture on Swadeshi was delivered by Mr. Baba Saheb Khaparde under the presidentship of Mr. Lakshamanrao Dole. A Swadeshi Sabha is soon to be started at Amraoti.

* * * *

A correspondent writes:—A suspicious case of murder occurred at Utan in Salsette, Thana District, on Saturday, the 16th instant. Persons suspected of the deed, were arrested but have been let off on bail, pending inquiries in the matter by the Police.

* * * * *

A Simla message states:—

The Government of India will shortly announce the appointment of a committee to enquire into the procedure of Government business as now conducted in the Secretariats, with a view to its simplification and improvement. Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, of the English Board of Trade, will be Chairman.

* * * *

The Collector of Customs, Madras, notifies that exports to Switzerland will in future be permitted freely and without license of all goods not specified in the Indian Export Prohibition Schedule and in the United Kingdom lists, A, B, and D. Applications to export goods will be forwarded to the Government of India for orders.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

DUTY TO THE PUNJAB.

(BY MR. G. JOSEPH, BAR-AT-LAW.)

In writing about the present situation in India, we are necessarily concerned with things that have stirred or shocked public imagination. It may be said at once that the Reform Bill now being discussed before the Joint Committee does not fulfil this essential condition of gripping public interest. There was a time when Reform was a live issue, an issue about which people were inclined to quarrel in emotional moods—for example, when the Congress-League Scheme was beaten into shape, when Mr. Curtis challenged into existence the flaming opposition to the domination of India by the Colonies or when "sober" leaders were shouted down in the conflict between "acceptance" and "rejection" of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The truth of the matter is that the public are now indifferent to the whole question; but a word of caution is necessary to obviate possible and natural misunderstanding. It is not as if the people's demand is dead or even likely to abate—the difference between the Bombay Congress and the Delhi Congress is sufficient proof of the contrary. But it is felt that the country has expressed its opinion and the responsibility of taking decisions and saying the final word has passed from people to statesmen and such decisions have been taken with little chance of revocation. It is, therefore, the right instinct of economising energy and directing it to fruitful paths that leaves the Reform Bill coldly unheeded by the common people. When the Bill is passed through Parliament, the interest in Reform will express itself in one of two ways. If the new constitution is worked in such a way as to maintain executive irresponsibility and the perpetuation of a dominant Civil Service, there will be fierce and, in my judgment, irresistible agitation for complete Responsible Government—in the Supreme and Provincial spheres alike. The campaign would be sharp and short, and the "extremists" of today who want Provincial Autonomy would be dispossessed by the leaders of the Left Wing of to-morrow. If, on the other hand, Mr. Montagu's Bill is honestly worked, politicians will concentrate themselves on the Transferred subjects and we should have a mass of far-reaching legislation—an Agricultural Loans Act on the lines laid down by Sir Dinshah Wacha, Compulsory Education Acts, Local Self-Government Acts, Public Health Acts, Licensing Acts, Foods and Drugs Acts, Religious and Charitable Endowments Acts. The general result of such agitation would be better administration of the Transferred subjects and the birth of definite party politics and its triumph over communal differences.

Perils of Constitutionalism.

But, as has been said already, the people are indifferent about Reforms and connected questions and the only matter which has roused the deep, silent and anguished interest of the country, is the situation in the Punjab. From one point of view, indeed, discussion of affairs in that Province since April last is extraordinarily difficult. No one knows by official admissions exactly what it was that happened. The Ordinances (except one) and some of the orders that the Military authorities thought fit to issue are now public property, as also the sentences and a few of the Judgments pronounced by the Martial Law Tribunals. The conclusions to be drawn from such evidence are bad enough but there is a strong and wide impression that we are kept in ignorance of the worst of the Punjab tragedy. The notice recently issued by the authorities in Amritsar inviting information as to the total number that lost their lives in that city indicates in eloquent fashion the spirit in which the campaign for peace and order was conducted during the critical days. The complacent temper in which evidence is sought as to the number of people killed, months after the occurrence makes us awestricken and dumb. Whatever the truth, and whatever the justification for the "adequate" and ruthless policy pursued, the procedure against newspaper Editors and the leaders of the constitutional movement has made one thing clear. Hitherto, workers in the constitutional movement for the achievement of Indian liberties had to labour under the constant dread of the operation of the Press Act and the curious interpretations of the law of sedition by perverse and incapable members of the Subordinate Judiciary uncontrolled and unguided by Juries. Now it is manifest that they may be sentenced to death and transportation and forfeiture of property as traitors and wagers of war against the King by Special Tribunals constituted for the purpose, without juries, without counsel of their choice, and without right of judicial appeal. When the Satyagraha movement was being organised in the far off days of March, and when all the world seemed young and life seemed to come into contact with the realities of politics and statesmanship—service, sacrifice and the goal in the background—Mr. Gandhi used to tell us that transportation for life was the biggest thing we were likely to come up against. Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration in the Punjab has proved Mr. Gandhi's mistake—the political "agitator" in India, even though he eschew violence, has to envisage the halter and the scaffold among the final risks of his mission. The constitutional worker was hitherto regarded as an incipient sedinionist and now he is liable to be regarded as an actual traitor. Incidentally, it means a serious menace to constitutional agitation because restraint from violence was counted the saving test of constitutionalism; now the O'Dwyer formula is this:—Agitation is constitutional as long as it is ineffective, if it stirs the country it is treason.

The Coming Congress.

But the thing does not stop there. What is the call of to-morrow? To my mind, one thing is plain as crystal. The Congress must be held in the Punjab this year. Let us look at the matter from this point of view. The labours of educated classes that are the life and soul of the Congress, these thirty years past, have been directed to the single end of educating the country and stregthening it in the demand for the autonomy of India as a partner of the British Commonwealth. (This is not the place to

(Continued on page 8.)

INDENTURED SLAVES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

WHEN SHALL WE AWAKE?

The following, writes "Young India," is written by one who knows and has been himself under the harrow. The rebuke administered to the public is, says "Young India," well-merited. Wehope that the letter will receive the attention it deserves :—

To THE EDITOR, "YOUNG INDIA" BOMBAY.

Shriman,—I have read your letter about the Fiji Indians. I confess I cannot understand the interpretation that you have put upon the Fiji cablegram. In fact I wonder if it is the right interpretation. When I look upon the past records of Fiji Government, I cannot for a moment believe that they might have ever decided upon immediate cancellation of indentures. What I understand is this that Fiji Government never agreed to the proposal of cancellation, and it has *now* refused to comply with the Indian Government's request which reached Fiji through Whitehall and Downing Street. Whether my interpretation is right or wrong I do know that the past records of Fiji Government give us no hope of their ever reaching such a decision, as the cancellation of indentures. Indeed we cannot expect anything from Fiji Government as it is constituted at present.

Can anything else be expected than the postponement of cancellation from the lengthy process of despatch writing from Delhi to Whitehall and from Whitehall to Downing Street to Suva (Fiji)?

The Fiji Government is accused of having changed its programme. Why? It has done just according to its previous programme. (When Mr. Andrews was in Fiji, the Fiji Governor appointed a committee to discuss about this matter, and this was the resolution passed by the committee :—

"That this committee considers that all indentures should be commuted *as soon as a new system of free emigration be satisfactorily established*, public funds being employed to meet the cost of commutation."

Evidently this resolution was in the form of a bait to the Indian public. It is hoped that the Government of India will throw some light on this action of Fiji Government, but I think the past records of Fiji rulers can throw light upon their action much more than anything else. First let us see who is the real ruler of Fiji. Mr. Andrews wrote to me in his letter of 18th July, 1919 :—

"The present Government of Fiji has proved itself too weak and quite unable to resist the great force of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. It is this company which has in very many ways ruled over Fiji for the last ten or twenty years by means of its immense wealth and possessions.....I have long held that Downing Street Government was *the worst possible*. It really means C. S. R. Company Government for C. S. R. Company can always get round the Colonial Office." Yes, that is it. How can a Government, which is too weak and too local, hold its own under the pressure of forces exercised by a giant monopoly such as the Colonial Sugar Refining Company?

Can we expect anything from a Government which is under such a pressure? I illustrate my point with an example of Fiji Government's weakness. The legitimate wife of an indentured coolie was *forced* to remain on under indenture amid the frightful degradation of the coolie 'lines,' after her husband's indenture had expired. Mr. Andrews brought this matter before the Planters. One of these gentlemen actually told Mr. Andrews, face to face, that he (the planter) was against the commutation of her indenture, as it would increase the disproportion of men to women in his 'lines'!

After having received such an inhuman answer Mr. Andrews tried to obtain relief from the Fiji Governor. The Governor was kind enough to appoint a committee. This committee rejected the proposal of Mr. Andrews, and passed the following resolution unanimously :—

"That, in the opinion of this committee, commutation of indenture should be allowed (when desired by a female immigrant legally married to an immigrant whose indenture has expired) provided that the husband and wife, if required by the employer, first, *by combined efforts*, work off the number of days to complete the wife's indenture."

[The words 'by combined effort' are italicised in the copy of the resolution given to Mr. Andrews by the Colonial Secretary.]

Thus according to this committee the husband should be induced to work off half the number of the days of his wife, and the employer should get advantage of a man's work instead of a woman's! And what was the constitution of the Committee? Four leading Government officials (Heads of Departments), seven members of the Fiji Legislative Council and four planters.

I repeat my question again. Can we expect anything from a Government which is under such an influence of the Planters—the Planters who do not hesitate to exploit the Indian women's position of extreme moral danger?

We may urge that this abuse of Indian womanhood should not be allowed to continue a day longer, but do we not know that the Fiji Government has refused to change its previous programme, Let us turn the pages of its past history and find out its programme.

In the year 1883 the Colonial Secretary of Fiji insisted that the proportion of women sent out in each ship from India should not exceed 33 per hundred men. The Emigration Agent in Calcutta had asked his permission to raise the number of women to 40 for hundred men. The Colonial Secretary sent him a curt reply commanding the Emigration Agent at Calcutta *to reduce the number of women in future to 33 per hundred men.*

The Fiji Government knew what it was doing, but it did not pause for a moment to consider how it could justify this inhuman Act—this intentional degradation of Indian womanhood. The consequences of such a disgraceful sex proportion could be easily foreseen, but the Fiji Government was bent upon doing what it could for the advantage of Fiji planters.

A Government having such a record will naturally postpone cancellation of indentures, as long as it can. I cannot accuse such a Government of having changed its programme, for its programme is just the same to-day in 1919 as it was in 1883! I would rather praise the Fiji Government for its extreme tenacity and brutal frankness. The "West Australian" has published the lecture of a missionary who was a resident of Fiji. The missionary said :

"On the occasion of a recent deputation to the Government, a responsible official had avowed that they (the Government) had no interest in the moral welfare of the Indians but only in their physical labour in the field!"

To illustrate what has been the result of this attitude of the Fiji Government, I will not quote the words of any irresponsible Indian agitator or conspirator, I will simply give the views of the Government of India's commission of 1912. The Commissioners wrote in their Red Report :—

"As regards immorality on estates we have in dealing with the question of indentured women stated, that the majority of women are not married to the man with whom they co-habit on estates. Of these unmarried women a few live as prostitutes, whether nominally under the protection of a man or not. The majority remain with the man with whom they form an irregular union. They are however exposed to a good deal of temptation, as there are on all estates a number of young unmarried men with much more money than is needed for their personal want."

The Government of India also wrote in its memorable Despatch of October 1915 :—

"It is firmly believed also in this country and it would appear, not without grave reason, that the women emigrants are too often living a life of immorality in which their persons are, by reason of pecuniary temptation or official pressure, at the free disposal of their fellow-recruits and even of the subordinate managing staff."

But the most definite statement about this immorality in the coolie 'lines' has been made in the Fiji Government Medical Report published by the Fiji Government itself :

"When one indentured Indian woman has to serve three indentured men as well as various outsidere, the result as regards Syphilis and Gonorrhoea cannot be in doubt." (Fiji Government Council paper No. 54.)

When we combine all the three responsible statements, and in their light read the present decision of Fiji Government, we can clearly understand what this decision means. It means that upto November 1921 indentured Indian women will have to live a life of immorality in which their person will be at the free disposal of their fellow recruits and the subordinate managing staff. They will have to 'serve' three indentured men and various outsiders and thus get infected with veneral diseases!

We may argue that no administration worthy of the name should tolerate for a moment such a state of affairs; but our argument does not early more weight than the financial inducements held out to the Fiji Government!

So much for Fiji Government; now let us see if the same charge of 'failure to do the duty towards Indian Emigrants' cannot be brought against us also.

How many Indians really know that there will be more than 5000 Indian Emigrants working as indentured slaves in the British Colonies up to November 1921? In Trinidad alone there will be 2167 unliberated indentured Indians on 31st December 1920.

What have we done for their early release? Certainly the question of these 5000 unfortunate indentured slaves was not less practical than electing representatives to the Peace Conference.

When on May 1st Mr. Bennet asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could give an assurance that the conditions admitted by Fiji Government to exist should not be allowed to continue until the closing of all indentures in November 1921, Mr. Montagu gave an evasive and unsatisfactory answer. Mr. Montagu knew very well that this question had no force of Indian public opinion behind it, the Congress was silent about it and that none cared for Fiji Indians except Messrs. M. K. Gandhi and C. F. Andrews.

Mr. Andrews writes to me, "To tell the truth the most disappointing thing of all has been the fact that Indian public opinion is so slack about Fiji." I quite agree with him but I would add the names of Trindad, Jamaica, Surinam, British Guiana, British East Africa, Federated Malays States, etc., etc., to the name of Fiji.

Neither did the Congress nor the Servant of India Society send any of its representatives to the colonies to see the condition of these indentured Indians.

There is not a single institution in the whole of Indian continent to safeguard the interests of Indian Emigrants. The Imperial citizenship Association—that institution of 30 letters—has been fast asleep dreaming in its mind of minds that the rights of citizenship will come to India of their own accord.

I can go on citing any number of examples of our failure to do our duty to the Indian Emigrants, but I will stop now.

The Fiji Government, as it is constituted at present, cannot be expected to do anything. The Indian Government promised, in September, 1918, to negotiate for the early release of indentured labourers, and we have seen the result of its 11 months' negotiations. We have also heard Mr. Montagu's evasive and unsatisfactory answer in the Parliament Now the question remains "what shall we do for these 5,000 indentured slaves in the British Empire?"—Yours, etc.,

BANARASIDAS.

THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On casting a glance at the constitution of the University in the Royal Charter promulgated with His Exalted Highness' august Firman dated 22nd September 1918, one is totally disappointed at its uselessness to the vast majority of the population of the State for whom it is obviously meant. The constitution of the University is divided into various organisations viz., Council, Senate, Syndicate, Faculties, and Board of Studies. His Excellency the Minister and the Assistant Minister of Education or the Minister charged with the administration of the University will be the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor respectively. The Council will consist of 9-11 members and shall comprise, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Assistant Minister Ecclesiastical Department, Director of Public Instruction, Assistant Minister of Finance, the Secretary to Government Education Department, the Principals of Constituent Colleges and the members appointed by Government. The Senate will be composed of the Vice-Chancellor, other members of the Council mentioned above, the University professors, four members elected by the Senate—two from the list of registered graduates and two from the members of the Faculties, and the members nominated by the Chancellor. The number of the fellows of the Senate will be 40-60 and will hold office for two years. The Executive Government of the University including powers of supervision and control over the constituent colleges is vested in the Council. The Senate will have the entire charge of the organisation of instruction in the University and the Constituent Colleges, the Curriculum, the Examination of Students, and the conferring of the degrees. The Syndicate will be the business Committee of the Senate and will consist of 5-7 members of the Senate. The powers of the Senate will be simply to draft and propose to the Council the rules to be framed by the Council and the Council will consider them.

It will be observed that unlike the constitution of other Indian Universities, all the powers of the Osmania University will ever remain centred in the Council, a body composed of high officials and the members appointed by Government. And powers of the Council are very wide. Of the 40-60 fellows that will constitute the Senate of the University, only 4 fellows will be elected. But, it is a misnomer to call them as elected fellows, inasmuch as the power of election rests with the Senate to elect two fellows from the list of registered graduates. Whereas in the other Indian Universities, including the University of Mysore, it is the Registered Graduates that have this power of election. The Senate of the Osmania University will elect the other two fellows from the faculties. This is also against the established practice in the Indian Universities. The faculties, in the Osmania University, have no power to elect from among the members of the faculties. It will be noticed that all the fellows of the Osmania University will be practically nominated either by the Chancellor or the Senate. Thus no scope or latitude has been allowed for the public to represent in the Senate. By the present constitution of the Osmania University the public have been totally kept aloof.

The powers of the Senate and the faculties are greatly restricted. The Senate will ever have to depend upon the sweet-will of the gifted members of the Council who will consider the rules etc. drafted by the Senate. The business of the faculty has been confined to the consideration of, and report on, any matter referred to it by the Senate or the Council. Above all, in each and every matter the interference of the Government is too much. The accounts of the University should be audited by an officer appointed by the Government. The Government of H. E. H. the Nizam reserve to themselves powers relating to the appointment, punishment, removal and leave of the officers as they deem fit.

At present the makers of the University have started only the faculties of Arts and Theology. No other Indian University except the Osmania and the Benares Hindu Universities, has started the faculty of theology. This introduction of the faculty of theology in the Osmania University is highly appreciated. But it is a very deplorable thing to note that till now provision has been made in the curricula of the Matriculation and F. A. examinations, for Moslem Theology only. The promoters of the Osmania University in the interest of the vast majority of the subjects of the State ought to have made proper provision for the study of religion of various sections of the community. It reflects great discredit on the part of the promoters of the University for having committed such a gross blunder at the outset in not making any provision for the study of other religions. To follow such a policy of the promoters of the University will be to wound the fellings of the 121 lakhs of the population of the State.

The present list of the Fellows of the Osmania University consists of 47 persons. It is a strange thing to observe that the list of fellows bristles with the names of almost all the heads of the Departments, and "Nawabs"! "Jungs" and "Bahadurs". In an Educational Institution the majority should be of those keenly interested in and devoted to educational matters. But in the case of the Osmania University the matter is quite reverse.

The net results are: The constitution of the Osmania University is very rigid; the public have no voice in the working of the University; the principle of election is ignored; the interest and welfare of the Moslems are safeguarded no doubt, but at the neglect and sacrifice of the vast majority of the population of the State. In this progressive century it is really an unfortunate thing that the premier State of India should take such a retrograde step in the vitally important matter of education.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."

Gulbarga, July 31.

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

NEED FOR CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 27.

At the resumed meeting of the United Planters' Association to-day, Mr. J. S. Nicholls presiding, the suggestion to establish a central cooperative stores for planters was discussed. On the motion of Mr. C. S. Abbott of Wynad a resolution was passed to the effect that the association, in default of the introduction of the value payable system with Europt, strongly recommend establishing a cooperative stres at some central place, all shares on which are to be held by planters.

A select committee with Sir Fairless Barber and Messrs. Lake and Weston Elwes was appointed to consider the matter and report to the executive committee of the Association.

RECKLESS DRIVING:

LENIENCY TO EUROPEAN OFFENDER.

CONDEMNED BY CALCUTTA PRESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The case of Mr. Minet who has been sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and rupees two hundred fine for knocking down with his motor car and killing a Hindu in Alipore, is being commented on by the Calcutta papers.

The "Statesman" says:—It would be difficult to imagine a worse case than this reckless driving resulting in the instantaneous death of a fellow creature followed by the disappearance of the offender and a cowardly and lying attempt to cover up his tracks. The public has a right to be protected from such a man and it is to be regretted that the High Court, which he immediately appealed to, did not avail itself of the oportunity of enhancing the lenient sentence imposed by the District Magistrate.

"INCOMPLATIBLE WITH GRAVITY OF OFFENCE."

The "Bengalee" says:—The sentence passed on Minet has been incompatible with the gravity of the offence. It seems to us that it is a fit case for the Local Government to interfere with a view to accord to the accused a sentence which the seriousness of the offence makes him liable to.

The "Patrika" observes.—We are not in favour of excessively severe punishment. We believe they invariably defeat their own object, but we regret to find that leniency is generally reserved for European offenders and severity is the position of the Indians.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

discuss whether the place of India in the League of Nations has not confounded the creed of the Congress.) It was only as representatives of the people that the educated classes claimed a mandate to speak for the country. The response of the country was the measure of the strength of the National Assembly.

There is no doubt either that the Bombay Congress which promulgated Indian Declaration of Rights was the parent and precursor of the movement that swept the country in March and April last. Mr. Gandhi embodied for the time being the Congress idea of appealing to the *demos* and he had, in my own judgment, the genius to give it the distinctive complexion of reality in Satyagraha. The truth of the matter is that the answer of the masses to Mr. Gandhi in April is the most capital thing that has happened in the history of British rule in India. We believe that the Punjab was maltreated and demoralised and made to drink the cup of humiliation to the dregs because, in the last analysis, of the magnitude of her response to Mr. Gandhi, in his own unchallenged right as a seer and leader of his people and as a representative of the educated classes. She is bewildered and sullen. It is our duty to stand bravely by her and speak words of sympathy and hope. It will be treason to the common people of the Punjab if we abandon them now and the reverbrating years of the future will not forget it. The Punjab believed in the guidance of her leaders and their comrades everywhere south of the Himalayas. Those leaders have been swept away, and the people are sheep without a shepherd. We owe it to our bruised and broken friends that we stand beside their people on the soil dear to them; and the most grateful service we can do them would be to carry on their interrupted work. While it would be a shameful insult to Lala Harikishen Lal, Lala Dunichand and the rest, it would be a tragic political blunder if the vivid and new-found nationalism of the Punjab is allowed to die out. The surest chance we could give for the continued life of the province would be by holding the Congress in the Punjab—in Amritsar, the city sacred to the Sikhs and tregic with the memories of the dead and the slain whose list the authorities are now compiling.

Justice for All.

There is just another thing I should like to say in closing. There is talk of a Bill of Indemnity. It is highly probable there will be one, and the Government that passed the Rowlatt Act should have no difficulty in pushing through its latest appendix.* The practice of the British constitution is to pass such Indemnity Bills, e.g., the Bill of Indemnity that passed through the South African Legislature after General Botha had deported the strike leaders before the war. But it is to be hoped that the decencies and dignity of civilised rule would be observed by submitting the Bill only after the promised Commission of Enquiry has reported. While the subordinate officials who acted under the orders of men who were their superiors, such as policemen and martial law tribunals and even Lt.-Colonel Johnson, should have the benefit of the Bill, I hope no one would tolerate the idea of saving from justice the shining lights behind them all. If they have not violated the law, they would not require the benefit of the Bill; if on the other hand they have erred, they should be made to feel that justice is no respector of persons.

*As the "Pioneer" has announced a Bill of Indemnity is to be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council.—Editor "B.C."

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.
Recd. Midnight, Aug. 27.

Messrs. Banerjea and K. C. Roy, members of the Indian Moderate deputation, will sail for India on the Neuralia.

VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE.

A RAVANIA'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26.

The second special tribunal reassembling this morning Mr. H. C. Coyaji proceeded to examine witness Mahiji Jeebhai a Ravania of Vadod in the Vadod wire cutting case. Witness deposed that Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 17, 23 25, and 35 were the leading members at the Paravadi meeting where No. 1 lectured about disobeying the black law. He did not inform Government officials about the wire-cutting when he came to know of it next day, as the Talati himself was a participant in the meeting, and he was under the belief that it was the duty of the railway and none of his business to inform.

The next witness Dhula Nana, a Baria of Vadod was then examined. He deposed that black flags were hoisted on the 1st day of the second Hartal. On the same day there was a lecture at the Paravadi at about 8 p.m., where Nos. 1, and 7 lectured by turns. Nos. 1 and 3 had gone from street to street to summon the village people to attend the meeting. At the meeting it was proposed by the accused Nos. 1 and 7 that they should remove rails and cut telegraph wires as Mahatma Gandhi was arrested. The only way to get Mr. Gandhi's release was to harass Government by such means. The Girasias and Bharalas did not relish the idea and refused to be a party to wire-cutting and consequently dispersed. In cross-examination he admitted that he was convicted for house-breaking and adultery.

Jeeva Amtha another witness who was next examined repeated the story almost identically with only a change of names. He said he came to know of the intention of accused No. 1 and others about cutting wires only after the meeting was dissolved.

Moti Nathu, another witness for the prosecution deposed having attended the Paravadi meeting and accompanied the crowd to the scene of offence where he saw accused No. 11 and approver climbing the telegraph post and cutting the wires, from a distance. He said that some men in the crowd had bows and arrows while others had dharias, and sticks. He did not know who held the ladder nor was he asked by anybody to hold the ladder himself.

The evidence of the witness was not over when the Court rose for the day.

SECOND LOOTING CASE.

WITNESSES IDENTIFIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 26.

The case relating to looting of the house of Bulakhidas was taken up after the judgment was delivered in the Swaminarayan case by the First Tribunel. Witnesses Nurbhoy deposed having seen the accused Chaturia in the midst of the riot. Chaturia was inciting the mob to go to Khan Bahadur Hussenkhan's house.

Chikha, a boy aged 12 years, identified the accused Ishwar as having had a copper-pot in his hand. In answer to a question put by his Honour, the President Mr. Vernon, he admitted having picked up Rs. 16 that fell from the hands of one Thakordas.

Witness Karimbhoy identified the accused Rasul Magan and Mahomed as having carried a bundle of mattresses. Witness had no grudge against the accused Magan for cutting jokes with his wife and sisters. Witness advised the accused Mahomed to burn the matress.

Witness Munshi Mohiuudin, Excise Inspector, identified accused Rasul Magan and Mahemed as rioters. Accused Rasul was working in the house of Molvi Fakrudin. Witness suggested Inspector Roshanbeg the desirability of searching the houses in his "pole," because much property was likely to be recovered therefrom. Witness did not specifically mention the names of any of the accused till the 13th May.

Witness Sumsudin corroborated the previous witnesses and denied having any grudge against the accused Magan for his having cut jokes with his wife and sisters.

The Court adjourned till Monday the first proximo.

A correspondent writes a general meeting of the members of the All India Oswal Mahasabha met at Malegaon (Nasik District) on the 18th and 19th August to consider the preliminaries for holding a conference. It was decided to hold the first conference at Bodwad in Khandesh. A sum of about Rs. 24,000 was subscribed to meet the various requisites of the Committee. Seth Rajmal Lakhichand of Jamner heading the list with Rs. 20,000.

(Continued from column 2.)

He is trying his best to obtain the ratification by the Senate of the Peace Treaty along with the League of Nations Covenant. In view of the powerful opposition of the Republicants, he has to convince the opponents that it would be in the interests of America to accept the Covenant. Now the Yellow Peril is on the brain of the Americans, and nothing has upset considerable sections of them more than the Shantung settlement. Questioned by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he told them that the League would prevent Japan from assuming any complete sovereignty over Shantung. This reply must have gone home to the Senators. Then Americans have no desire to be involved in future wars, and there has been a widespread apprehension that as a result of signing the Peace Treaty along with the League of Nations Covenant, the United States would be bound to sacrifice money and men for quarels affecting other people. President Wilson assured the members of the Committee that in the event of the League considering that the application of force against some power was necessary, the United States would be only under a moral and not a legal obligation to participate.

Opinions of the Day.

Lesson of the Last War.

"The Sanj Vartaman."—What the sea-power of British Empire is, was vividly brought before the world during the last war, and we are afraid, Sir George Lloyd is a little too nervous if he thinks that the world in general and India in particular, is likely soon to forget the prowess and the invincibility of the British Navy. So far we are at one with his Excellency. India's debt to the Navy is immense, but does not the British Empire owe anything to India? While Sir George emphasised India's debt, he forgot perhaps inadvertently the part played by India in the war. While we do not in the least grudge the mead of praise given to the British Navy, we think that the military part of India should not be ignored. We think the last war has taught one great important lesson. And it is this, that the Navy and the Army in conjunction can do wonders in the field of battle. England, in the early days of the war, in spite of possessing its brilliant Navy, would, along with the Allies, have suffered a disastrous defeat but for the timely arrival on the battlefields of France of the first Indian contingent. Just as you cannot have an omlet without eggs, so, even the most magnificent Navy on the face of the earth, cannot achieve much if there were no armies to fight.

Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's Protest.

"The New Times".—We protested, sometime ago, against the behaviour of the Police at Hyderabad in connection with the house-searches at Hyderabad. The replies to interpellations on the subject in the Bombay Council revealed the appalling incompetence of the Hyderabad police. A question was then asked as to whether the Government of Bombay had been approached by the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri with a request to institute an enquiry into the matter; the reply was in the negative. We now learn from the "India" of London that the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri has placed a memorandum before the Governor of Bombay, protesting against the action recently taken against him by the authorities when his house at Hyderabad was searched. We hope his Excellency Sir George will institute a thorough enquiry into the whole matter and press it home to the police and the C. I. D. in Sind that they are strictly accountable for any arbitrary action they may take in the interests of reaction.

Co-operation.

"Praja Mitra and the Parsi".—In a country like India as in Ireland the co-operative movement has to be built up like a pyramid with the agricultural population as the base. The late Sir William Wedderburn, while a member of the Bombay Civil Service, strongly advocated the founding of Agricultural Banks. The Government turned his proposal down as they do all large and important reforms until either they are no longer likely to satisfy the people, or they cannot be withheld with safety. Those banks if established would have been the beginning of co-operative credit. They would have materially benefitted the agricultural classes by freeing them from the clutches of the Mahajan, or the village money-lender. Sir William Wedderburn failed to carry conviction but the co-operative credit societies in Eastern Bengal and the Punjab are doing to-day what Agricultural Banks would have done forty or fifty years ago. However, we have to deal with things as they are and not as they might have been. The record of progress in the various countries in the west shows what may be attained in India if wholehearted attempts are made. In India what has been achieved so far is by the efforts of the Government, whereas in the west the movement has been entirely popular. In Ireland, Denmark, Russia and Germany, the movement is largely agricultural. Co-operation can with advantage be brought to bear on every department of life, in business social advancement, educational improvement and outlook on civic life.

Police Court Missionary.

"The Social Service Quarterly."—The only extension of the Society's work during the year was the acceptance of a suggestion made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the appointment of a police court missionary. The proposal is that first offenders charged at the Police Courts for minor offences and released under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code on executing bonds for good behaviour might be interviewed before trial by a representative of some social institution. This agent would find out security in cases of necessity, inquire into the difficulties of the offenders, bring to light extenuating circumstances, and finally keep in touch with the offenders who are released, so as to put them on their good behaviour and help them out of their troubles and temptations, and report to the Magistrates, if they go on a wrong track. It is obvious that if an inspector or a policeman or anybody who would do the work as a hireling was entrusted with the work it would fail in its aim and may even degenerate into an instrument of oppression. It is a task that requires tact, sympathy, and a missionary zeal, associated generally with social and philanthrophic organisations. And as the very thought of prisons, courts and the police should be kept as much in the background as possible it was suggested that though paid for by the Released Prisoners' Aid Society—with whose programme of work the scheme was intimately connected—the missionary had better be employed as the agent of a social institution. The Social Service League on having accepted the arrangements proposed, a missionary agent was appointed late last year to attend the Police Courts and watch causes on behalf of the League. It will be interesting to see from the next annual report of the Society what success has attended this new activity undertaken by it.

A Clever Tactician.

"The Leader."—President Wilson appears to be a clever tactician, though he did not achieve much success at the Peace Conference.

(Continued in Column 5.)

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISPUTE BETWEEN RIVAL SHANKARACHARYAS.

RIGHT TO PARADE IN CROSS-PALANQUINS.

Shreeman Niranjan Jagadguru Andaniswam Malth Mundarji.

vs.

Totadswami Guru Totadswami and others.
(*Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.*)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. Clements, District Judge of Dharwar, who dismissed the suit with costs.

The facts are briefly these:—

For a hundred years before the 8th century A. D. Buddison was supreme in India. It had transplanted the ancient Vedic Religion of the Hindus, as taught by the *Upanishads* and by the Bhagawatgita compose more than a thousand years before the advent of Buddha. But Shri Shankaracharya, an inhabitant of Travancore, defeated it by his extraordinary learning grasp and unusual controversial ability. It was he who finally established his *adwaita* teaching which has been by learned men ever here to be one of the highest philosophies of the world. Shri Sankaracharya has never been surprised for his forcible style, clear logic and shortpointed commentaries on all the *shrutes* so much so, that men, wonderstruck by his towering ability and almost supernaturing powers, have thought him to be an incarnation of Shanker himself. He was a great traveller. He went over all India and made his *adwaita* doctrines supreme. He established four *maths* on the four boundaries of this vast Peninsula—at Dwarka in the West at Badri Kedar in the Himalayas on the North, at Puri in the Orissa in the east, and at Shringeri in the South. The *Gurus* in these four *maths* were to take care of the spiritual welfare of the whole India. On account of these extraordinary achievements his following which included kings, took out his palanquin in an extraordinary manner viz., crosswise. It was and is, a mark of extraordinary honour and dignity. It was this manner and dignity that are now in dispute.

ANOTHER MARK OF DIGNITY.

There is another mark of the extraordinar dignity of the Shankaracharya and that is of lighting him with torches in the noonday sun. The *adwaita* doctrine requires vast powers of grasp to understand it correctly and a great amount of self-restraint and self-denial to adopt it in practice. Even to-day it has the effect of making weak men appiests and mischief mongors. Several eminent men Ramanujacharya, Vallabhacharya and Madparacharya have modified it in their part. The Acharyas were great leaders of religious thought, and their followers also sometimes think of taking out their palanquins crosswise. Going in a cross-palanquin became, therefore, a sign of a great religious preceptor. A palanquin is simply a conveyance or vehicle; it can be riden lengthewise by anybody; but long custom and usage have made a cross palanquin a mark of the highest learning and reverence, and none but the highest *swamis* think of rising it. The case, why there great *acharyas* are respected and worshipped by all is their high learning and pure living and a cross palanquin is only a sign of their goodly qualities.

The plaintiff appeallant styled himself *jogadguru* Andaniswami of the Mundargi Matha. He stated that he and his gurus before him as *jogadgurus* had exorcised the right of being carried in a cross palanquin in procession; that on September, 1912, the defendants by obtaining an order from a Magistrate stopped the procession. The suit was for an injunction.

THE USAGE.

The District Judge held "It appears that the usage of riding in a cross-palanquin was first started by the great Shankaracharya, founder of the *smarth sect* of Brahmins. This practice has been adopted by others since his time and is looked upon as a valuable religious dignity and privilege. The only question I am concerned with in this appeal is whether the suit will lie. I am of opinion that the suit is not one cognizable by Civil Courts and I dismiss the appeal with costs. The High Courts of Bombay and Madras hold divergent views with regard to suits brought to enforce a right to conduct a religious procession. The leading case in Bombay is Satku walad Khadir vs. Ibrahim Aga (J. L. R. Bom. 457) followed in Khaji Sajandin vs. Madhavdas (I. L. R. 18 Bom. 698) and Virupascapa vs. Sharifsab (11 Bom. L. R. 372). In Satku's case the plaintiffs as members of the Mahomedan community claimed a right to take their *Tabut* along a certain road. The defendants had obtained an order from a Magistrate just as in the present case and had prevented them. The English law on the subject based on the maximum "*Interest reipublicane ut sit finis litium.*" It is held that where a public right is obstructed individual can bring a suit without proving particular damage. Otherwise there would be danger of the courts being flooded by a Multiplicity of suits. After reviving the authorities at great length of Mr. Vestroph C. J. came to the conclusion that the mere absence of religious and sentimental gratification was not a sufficient particular damage to give a cause of action where a person had been obstructed in exercising a right of way on a public road. A case which was more especially relied upon was the Privy Council case reported in 3 M. I. A., subject of contention. The lingayats and Brahmins of Hubli were desputing the point whether the spiritual leader of the Ungayats could be carried in a cross-palanquin. The Privy Council remanded the case for fresh trial and one of the issues ordered to be tried was whether the suit would lie. The judges of the Bombay High Court held that the right of being carried in cross-palanquin was too unsubstantial to be the subject of a Civil suit. **The only Bombay case which the appellant can quote in his favour is Bashingapa Parapa vs. Dharmspa Basapa (I. L. R. 34 Bom. 571). I cannot regard this decision as overruling Satku's case because although that authority is mentioned. It is neither discussed, nor distinguished nor reversed. In the judgment the Madras case of Sadagopalcharya vs. Ramrao (I. L. R. 26 Mad. 376) is quoted as an authority for the proposition that every member of the public and every sect has a right to use the public streets in a lawful manner. This, however is quite a different question from the present one."**

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice Mr. Macleod in delivering the judgment observed.

In this case the lower appellate court has disposed of the appeal on a point of law, and has recorded no findings on issues Nos. 1. 2. 5. 6. and 8 which are issue of fact. We feel it impossible to deal with the case on 2nd appeal without findings on there issues by the Lower Appellate Court. Therefore under order 41 and 25 we refer these issues which have been already framed and decided by the trial court, viz., Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 for trial to the Lower appellate Court. Rindej, to be certified and returned within two months. No further evidence to be recorded.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker with Mr. Palekar appeared for the appellants.

Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar with Mr. S. R. Sirur appeared for the respondents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1148-18—Mulji and Th, Vinayeck Shantaram Pandurang vs. Radhabai, widow, Daph F & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1048-18—Edgelow G W & Co., Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v. K Mistry alias Kalebux Vazirkhan Master, Motichand & D. Part Heard.

1101-18—Khambatta & Co., Amarchand Hazarimal and Co. a firm v. Nazar Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsey, Smetham B & Co.

1597-18—Khambatta & Co., Sukhraj Hazarimal & Co. a firm. v. Nazar Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, Smetham B & Co.

146-17—Jem R and D. Purshottam Ranchoddas vs Framroz Merwanji Desai, Mulla and Mulla.

1573-19—Deh. G and Co., Tejpal Kasalchand vs Narsey Hirachand and Co., Mehta D and L.

1299-17—Mulla and Mulla, Khemraj Shri Kissandas vs. Purshotam alias Nalhad, Wishwanath Tonde, part heard, 1-2 19.

1023-19—Little and Co., Champahai and Gungabai widow and others Payne and Co.

1083-17—Jeh M and S. Nowla Doongar and Co., a firm vs. Shantabai, widow and anr. Pandia and Co.

846-16—D J Mantri, Krishnadas Gordhandas vs Venkatesh Raghavendra and ors. Chitnis M and K.

1053-14—Mulla and Mulla, Govindji Hursey and ors. vs. Ruttanbai widow and anr, Rustomji and G Moti and D.

1225-15—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Hirji vs Ruttanbai, widow and anr. Rustomji and G, Moti and D, Mulla and Mulla, in person.

1106-18—Captain and V, Vardhman Jetsey, a firm vs. Shapurji Dadabhai Mehta, Mulla and Mulla.

1472-19—Little and Co., Potoomal Bros, a firm, vs Esardas Liladhar, Pandia and Co.

1732-18—Tyab D and Co., Khadizabibi, widow vs Kazi Sulam Varis Kazi Ali and ors. Rustomji and G, Khars and Co., Matu J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

996-19—Sunderdas and Co., Messrs. Amichand Justechan, a firm Messrs R. M. Sabbier and sons a firm Hiralal Th. and Co.

2336-19—Mulla and Mulla, Abdul Sheikh Adam Matchiswalla, a firm, v Dawood Gain Hacham a firm.

1527-18—Puranand and Co., Sha Josngbhai Chunilal a firm, v Sha Chandulal Dharmsey a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1681-19—Dapt, F. D. Marilal Raghunathdas a firm, v. Gordhandas Ishwardas Hiralal Th. and Co.

1291-19—Mehta D. and L. Chaturbhuj Kalidas a firm, v. Hiralal Ambalal a firm Shroff and D.

1135-19—Payne and Co., Ranchordas Vallabhai, v. Narotamdas Devidas, Shroff and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1513-18—Bhaishanker K & G, Vassanji Sons and Co a firm v. Ramchandra Ramvallabh a firm, Payne & Co.

210.18—Unwalla P & P, Ruttonsey Premji v. Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bhai K & G, Raghavaya N & Co., Nanu H & Co.

1309-17—Payne & Co., Abdul Hoosein Tyabally Vohra v. Miya Saheb Jewabhoy Cumruddin & ors, Mer K & Co., Edg G W & Co., Little & Co.

12-18—Jam R & D, Essabhai Shaik Heptoolla v. Abdul Hoosein Tyabally & ors, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co., Mer K & Co.

In Re Arbn Act IX of 1899, Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally Rangwalla v. Ajabshaw Mulla Abdul Hoosein & ors, Parties Concerned.

556-18—Madh L & C, Dhanji Mowji a firm v. Vallabhdas Naranji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

915-18—Edg G W & Co., Gangaram Chhabildas a firm v. Manilal Parbhalal a firm, Daph F & D.

99-18—Ard H D & Co., Jethabhoy Kallianji v. Gopaldas Kuverji a firm, Madh K & Ch.

1004-18—Vachha and Co, Manji Hirji and Co a firm v The New Mahaluxmi Oil Mills Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1385-18—Edg G W and Co, Buchoomiya Joosubmiya v Dwarkanath Harischandra and ors, Daph F and D.

1212-18—Craigie B and C, Manchershaw Cursetji Khan Saheb v Sorabji Framji Kathoke, Forbes and Co.

872-18—Mulla and Mulla, Bai Jenaboo widow and anr v Esufally Mahomedally Bandookwalla and ors, Jam R and D.

815-18—Purshotamrai and Co, Bhagwanji Deokaran a firm v The Great Indian Peninsula Rly Co. Ltd. and anr, Little and Co.

1122-18—N C Dalal Keshavlal Manilal Choksey a firm v. Hiralal Thakoredas a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

147-18—Mulla and Mulla Yamnabai widow and ors. v Haji Jusab Haji Valimahomed and ors. Payne and Co.

1325-17—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Champsey Umersay sons a firm v Ramji Govindji Sharoff and Co., Bhai and ors. R. T. G.

USING FORGED DOCUMENTS AS GENUINE.

ACCSUED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector D. V. Karnik of the C.I.D charged Miya Mahomed Suleman and Ahmed Banu Doctor with using forged documents as genuine and with giving false evidence.

Mr J. C. G. Bowen, Solicitor, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution for the Crown, while Mr. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Vaidya, Solicitor, appeared for both the accused.

The prosecution story was that in the year 1916, the first accused requested one Mr. Maneckshaw H. Nicholson to secure for him an agency of the Manockji Petit Mills for supplying thread etc. On the 6th of July 1916 he passed an agreement agreeing to pay Mr. Nicholson a commission at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the goods purchased from the mill. It was also arranged that the commission account would be made every three months. He passed another agreement to Mulji Kalidas, agent of the Petit Mills, to purchase thread and other materials worth Rs. 2,25,000 every year. Subsequently, once Mr. Nicholson asked the first accused to make the account of his commission for the first three months. But the accused put him off and on the 23rd of April 1917 Mr. Nicholson filed a suit against him. claiming his commission for six months, amounting to Rs. 2,812-8-. In the course of that case the first and the second accused produced two receipts purporting to have been signed by Nicholson and also gave oral evidence to that effect. The accused, however, settled the case out of Court, by paying Rs. 19,000 to Nicholson. But Justice Norman Macleod grew suspicious about the genuineness of the receipts and handed them over to the public prosecution for doing the needful.

His Worship on evidence, committed both the accused to sessions for trial, the accused reserving their statement for sessions.

HOUSING OF EAST INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The housing question seems to be the burning question of the day; and I beg the favour of a little space in your paper for the ventilation of my views on that question, making special reference to the needs and wants of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein who are the native inhabitants of the soil and British subjects and the duties of the prominent and monied members of the Community in that behalf.

That Bombay is overcrowded by the influx of the people pouring into it from various parts of India cannot be denied. Further, the Improvement Trust Schemes while they have beautified the City and raised handsome buildings and edifices, either directly or indirectly, it has demolished a number of dwellings hitherto inhabited by the middle, lower and poorest classes of people. The number of dwellings for these classes has been further reduced by the operations of the Municipal Act which has destroyed and is destroying buildings or houses condemned as Unfit for Human Habitation. The effect of these combined causes must render, and has rendered, the housing accommodation, for the non-well-to-do classes very insufficient. When you bear in mind the operation of these causes and the continual influx of outside population, you may conceive how difficult is the problem that confronts us on all sides. It has been proposed that Government, the Port Trust, the Municipality and other large employers of labour should provide housing accommodation for their employees. The provision of this accommodation will, no doubt, be a public good of no mean magnitude. It is gratifying to note that the wealthy and the patriotic members of all communities are vieing with one another in providing their less fortunate breathren with the great boon of house accommodation, and co-operative societies are working with zeal to meet the needs of the public in this regard.

The Goan leaders are not unmindful of their peoples' needs; I praise their zeal and energy. They have my admiration, the Mangalorians are alive to their peoples' wants and their leaders are leaving no stone unturned to supply the demand. Their spirit of self-sacrifice is commendable and their push commands admiration. Although the East Indians are the natives of the soil and have the greatest stake in the lands of their birth, I look in vain for any scheme of this sort emanating from them. I do not know if any have sprung solely from their own prominent men, started by them of their own notion, worked out by them that it can be said that it is nobody's handiwork but their own and in which nobody but their own people have a share and interest. Let every community act its part well and the collective results will be wonderful indeed! I appeal to the Baptistas, the De'Montes, the Ferrerias, the Oliveiras and others to use their wealth and talent for the good of their brethren firstly in starting a co-operative concern or society of their own for their own people and then each individually in erecting suitable chawls, houses or cottages in Bombay, Mahim or Bandra for the accommodation of their people: this will certainly redound most to their credit and honour. In times gone, by, East Indians possessed houses in Cavel, Kalbadevi, and other parts of the City of Bombay, and Mahim appeared to be their stronghold. Their education, however, was neglected; they were encouraged to celebrate festivals of saints and others with pomp and circumstance and much money was lavished in connection therewith. Considerable expenses were incurred on marriages, christenings and funerals. All these resulted, in the impoverishment of the people and the spread of the drink, habit, bringing about indebtedness and causing the loss of ancestral homes and property a considerable amount of property was bequeathed to the Churches for purposes of masses, etc., but while the churches grew rich by the accumulation of wealth in this way, the descendants of those who enriched them had to sell off their properties and clear out bag and baggage from the parish. It is well known that the Churches of Nossa Senhora, da Espranca, Bhuleshwar, of Nossa Senhora Da Salvacao, Dadar, and St. Michael's, Upper Mahim, have thus been greatly enriched, and when the prelates at the head of the respective jurisdictions want to have grand edifices that will reflect glory and honour to their tenures of offices, the resources of these rich churches are tapped. I believe monies have been drawn from these sources towards the erection of St. Ignatius' Church at Jacob's Circle and the Church of Nossa Senhora da Gloria, Byculla. No one can deny that the sources of wealth or properties possessed by the above-named churches are the bequests and benefections left by the East Indian Catholics. The churches in question still possess much property and money; and I think I shall not be deemed out of place if I suggest and urge that the authorities of the said churches should provide suitable dwellings for their parishioners who are native inhabitants of the parishes in question.

They can easily do so, as they possess ample lands which are now serving no useful purpose and the erection of houses, which will be a great boon to the Catholic parishioners, which will entail no loss to the revenues of the churches.—Yours, etc.,

C. C. M. MENDES.

Bhayandar, Aug. 25.

The total subscriptions for the New India Loan up to 23rd August, 1919, are Rs. 15,87,59,100 inclusive of Rs. 106,85,375 in the shape of war bonds.

BOMBAY'S HACK VICTORIAS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We shall thank you to give publicity to the following through the medium of your esteemed columns in fairness and justice to the much condemned hack victoria owners of Bombay, as the public seem to be in the dark as to the real hardships and privations under which they have to carry on their unpleasant trade. The lot of these persons is by no means enviable as they are kicked at on all sides. The recurring complaint of the public is to the effect that victoria drivers demand three to four times the legal fare and with this object in view drivers at times avoid keeping their victorias on the public victoria stands. It is further stated that the condition and state of victorias and horses are not what they ought to be. There may be an element of truth in what is alleged and we would be the last persons to encourage any dishonest methods on the part of drivers, but as we have already stated on prior occasions, such a state of affairs is mainly due to the fact that the scale of fares has not kept pace with the increased cost necessary for the upkeep of the victorias and horses and also the fact that not only new public stands are not provided for, but even some old public stands are abolished with the result that drivers have to move and knock about here and there even in the absence of any fare.

Our earnest appeal, therefore, is about revising and raising on a liberal basis the scale of gharry fares and this is a matter which we humbly and respectfully leave in the hands of our revered Commissioner of Police in whom we have implicit faith and confidence and who, we feel sure, has this subject under his careful and sympathetic consideration and action.

Space will not permit us to mention all our grievances in detail, but the one which has grown unbearable and which threatens to bring our trade in jeopardy deserves public attention. Mr. Hewlett in his capacity as the Controlling Officer of the Glanders and Farcy Department in Bombay has to examine our horses and if a single case of Glanders and Farcy occurs in a stable, he instead of removing the affected horse and the horses adjacent to the affected one for test, removes and segregates the whole lot of horses of the said stable indiscriminately and destroys as many of them as react on the Mallein Test in contravention of the confirmed Medical opinion that this test is not reliable. Under the law when a case of glanders and farcy occurs in any stable only the affected animal and those in close contact are to be removed for test and segregation. This wholesale and arbitrary seizure of our horses has put us to serious loss, as we are deprived of our serviceable animals which might have been recently purchased at a great cost. The owners of horses at one time became so much exasperated that they declined to hand over any other horses except those that were affected with glanders and those which were adjacent to diseased animals and it was at the kind persuation of Mr. Vincent our Commissioner of Police that Mr. Hewlett was obliged to refrain from wholesale seizure of our horses. We, therefore, appeal first to Mr. Hewlett, as we have already done before, to follow the aforesaid old and established practice in cases of glanders and farcy and not to make wholesale seizure and destruction of horses and not to place implicit reliance on the Mallein test. In the alternative, our benign Government should issue such instructions in the matter as may eradicate the said abuses and excesses and thus save our trade from extinction.

Another channel through which we suffer further loss in the method of dealing with our horses at Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital at Parel. Mr. Hewlett is here the head of the said Hospital and in his capacity as the Head Veterinary Surgeon he has to deal with horses which are found disabled by the Honorary Magistrates' Courts. Mr. Hewlett as Head Surgeon first condemns and certifies horses as unfit for further work, but the travesty of affairs is that as the function of a Magistrate is also vested in Mr. Hewlett, the very animal which is already certified as unfit by him in his capacity as a surgeon, is again put up before him for his legal decision, which, no wonder, always conforms to the decision already given by him as Head Surgeon. The result is that Mr. Hewlett acts at the same time as a prosecutor, a jury and a judge in these cases and the pity of it is that his decisions happen to be final. We are in a position to prove that good and serviceable horses have been indiscriminately condemned by him and sent to Pinjrapole. When we were sure that an animal was really fit and serviceable we several times had appealed to the said Officer to give the owner a chance of the animal being treated by the owner's own veterinary surgeon with an undertaking that the animal would again be produced before him for his final decision, but even this reasonable demand of ours was and is consistently ignored, and the treatment meted out to the owners in general at the hospital is far from being fair.

Prior to this we have already made appeals to Government, but no notice seems to have been taken thereof. We now humbly appeal to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to come to our rescue and institute an open inquiry into the matter and grant us such relief as his Excellency may deem proper and just. The public cannot expect from us up-to-date victorias and race-speed horses when we are in such a plight and when our appeals are not attended to. As the aforesaid grievances affect a large section of the public, we feel sure you, sir, will be pleased to publish this letter *in extenso*.—Yours,, etc.,

NARANDAS KARSONDAS.
IBRAHIM JAMALUDDIN,
Hon. Secretaries,
The Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association.

Bellassis Road,
Byculla, 22nd Aug.

WOES OF MOFUSSIL STUDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just received a letter from one of my best Moslem students in which he feelingly describes the plight of mofussil students, whose name is legion, who have to stay in Bombay to qualify themselves for Degrees in Medicine, Law and Commerce. Those who have conducted psycho-physical experiments know how the heavy vehicular traffic outside the school-buildings and hostels exercises a deleterious influence on the rapidity and accuracy of mental processes and is largely responsible for sore throats and nervous strain. If the students who are provided with boarding-houses find it exceedingly hard to release the whole of their mental capital, the woes of students for whom Government or private philanthropy have not seen their way to establishing hostels need no elaboration particularly in a city where apartments to let are not overabundant and which is not in a state ideally perfect sanitation in all its parts. Is it too much to expect relief from the Government of his Excellency, Sir George Lloyd which have taken the question of housing so seriously in hands? I think not.

I would not have encroached upon your valuable space had I not personally visited the dwelling places of students in Bombay and been shocked at the very worst sanitary conditions as regards ventilation, water supply and general cleanliness under which they were condemned to live. The place occupied by my present correspondent resembled a ward for in-patients rather than a boarding house for students. I was, therefore, not surprised to find one of my pupil down with high fever when I paid him a surprise visit on August 22, 1918. No wonder India is gradully committing race suicide because on all hands she witnesses the apathy of the seven sleepers.—Yours, etc.,

KESHAVLAL L. OZA.

Bahauddin College,
Junagad, Aug. 24.

INDIAN DEPUTATIONS AND THE PUNJAB.

PROPOSED JOINT ACTION.

Mrs. Besant writes to "New India":—

"On Friday (July 4th) the Hon. Mr. Chintamani lunched with us; he was very full of the Punjab troubles and is working to get together a joint deputation to wait on the Secretary of State for India—a very necessary action to take; members of the deputations meet to-morrow at the British Committee Rooms to arrange, I hope, for a joint appeal. The Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu. . . . is much distressed about the Punjab trouble and the fierce sentences passed by the Courts-Martial. There is to be a Commission of Enquiry, I am thankful to say, into the causes of the riots as well as their suppression.

"Yesterday (9th July) afternoon a meeting had been called at the British Congress Committee Rooms to arrange for a joint deputation to the Secretary of State for India on the Punjab troubles. Members of the Congress Deputation, our National H. R. League Deputation and the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer for the All-India Home Rule League attended and agreed on joint action. The Moderates' Deputation was not represented; the Hon. Mr. Ramchandra Rao, being accidentally delayed was too late and the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani was confined to bed. The deputation has however, we heard informally agreed to join; nothing had been heard of the Muslim League. Mr. Chintamani is, I know, very keen on the question and has evidence collected on the matter."

THE WILLINGDON MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is astonishing to see Mr. Baptista deprecating at this late hour the move of Mr. Horniman and other leaders against the Willingdon Memorial movement and advocating the revival of the same on the score that Lord Willingdon "Slaved" for India for full seven years of his Governorship and that the Congress memorandum of evidence before the Joint Committee of Parliament has in one of its clauses indirectly certified to the nobility of purpose of Lord Willingdon. Mr. Baptista says that as he was in England at the time of the unfortunate conservancy—shall I say fight?—between the title-holders and the public tritrines, he could not fathom the cause and origin of the conflict or properly assess the intensity of the feeling evoked. This is really a very strange thing for Mr. Baptista to say. His plea of absence from India at the time is wonderful in the dexterity with which he has commingled apology for raising the question at this late hour and by means of this apology, preparing the public to what he says at the end—"I should like to see the movement revived." Still more wonderful is his confession of ignorance of the cause and origin of the conflict. If Mr. Baptista was really ignorant of the cause or origin of the conflict while in England, his mind, engaged as it was in educating the British public on Indian affairs of far-reaching character must have quietly forgotten many of the affairs which happened on this side of the Indian Ocean. For, his unexpected plea for reviving the Willingdon Memorial movement cannot be accounted otherwise than by forgetfulness of all the blundering steps for taking which Lord Willingdon "slaved" for seven long years. In order that Mr. Baptista might refresh his memory, I earnestly request him to turn over the back numbers of the "Bombay Chronicle" referring to the controversy and get an idea of the principle which prompted such responsible leaders as Messrs. Horniman, Jinnah and Jamnadas to the step. In the meanwhile I should like to point out to Mr. Baptista that Lord Willingdon's cruelty hesitating Kaira policy the birthday present which he sent to Mr. Tilak two years back along with the latter's admirers, the public insult offered to Mr. Tilak and other leaders at the War Conference and his more recent ungubernatorial denunciation of the Nationalists are not among the white—washable sins of rulers, which, getting eclipsed under their greater works of public benefit, entitle them for a memorial. Nothing touches the public which has not the reality of the concrete and Mr. Baptista's certificate about Lord Willingdon's goodness has at best only the vagueness of the abstract which does not give the people sufficient stimulus to vote a memorial to Lord Willingdon. I wish Mr. Baptista had considered well about the step he wants the public of Bombay to take before giving such unhappy publicity to his view.—Yours, etc.,

R. SREEINVAIZA.

Bombay Aug. 23rd.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. J. Baptista champions the cause of Lord Willingdon and terms his regime satisfactory. He is quite entitled to his views. But he goes out of his way when he asserts that "Bombay was misled." Is the practical Bombay so very gullible as to be misled by any man or a group of men, however intelligent they may be? I never knew it. When did you make that tremendous discovery? Mr. Baptista, it was not the Shantaram Chawl—Bombay only that was "misled." Graduates of the Bombay University, men belonging to your noble profession, medical men, civil engineers, businessmen of the highest respectability and standing, people moving in cars' and hobnobbing with Government Officials—all these allowed themselves to be "misled". How stupid and ridiculous to say so! Calmly ponder over the utter ludicrousness of the assertion! Even those who were of your views, i.e. those who regarded the ex-Governor's regime as satisfactory, were anti-memorialists only for the sake of a principle. Mr. Baptista, you are a politician, and it is not necessary for me to tell you how keen politicians—Eastern or Western—are for "principles". I reiterate that those who did not regard Lord Willingdon's regime with disapprobation, were anti-memorialists. For they did not like that the sacred name of the citizens of Bombay should be needlessly drawn in voting a Memorial to Lord Willingdon. The Memorial would have been very well voted, without any sort of controversy in the name of the friends and admirers of the late Governor. That was the only proper path, fraught with dignity, open to the Memorialists But their perversity did not allow them to see it. They were bent on trying conclusions. They tried. With what result? It is no use saying. Kindly note that lack of sound common sense in the Willingdon party and an overweening confidence in its influence and power was the cause of all trouble.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. C.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The Government of India have, with the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, appointed a Committee of Enquiry with the Honourable Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I., as its Chairman, to investigate the system of jail administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. The Committee has assembled in England, and after examining the working of the prison system of Great Britain and, possibly, other countries, including the United States of America, will return to India in the course of the next cold weather, and is expected to arrive at Bombay towards the middle of December. The Committee's inquiries will have particular reference to the following subjects, namely:—

(i) the efficacy and appropriateness of the existing systems of prison administration and restraint on liberty in India, including the Andamans and any Settlements constituted under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911;

(ii) the possibility of strengthening the reformatory influence of prison administration and discrimination in regard to the treatment of criminals of different classes and ages; and

(iii) the best means of assisting prisoners after release to regain a position in Society.

Generally it will be the duty of the Committee to consider how far the methods which have been shown, by recent experience in other countries, to be beneficial in the treatment of prisoners, can usefully be applied to Indian conditions; how far the existing Indian prison system is susceptible of improvement; and what steps should be taken to render it both more deterrent to crime and more reformatory in its influence.

2. The Committee propose to take written and, when desirable, oral evidence from witnesses both official and non-official, and with that object have prepared a paper of interrogatories. The time at the disposal of the Committee will make it impossible for them to examine orally more than a limited number, not exceeding 10 or 12. They will, however, be glad to receive written evidence from any members of the public who wish to place their views before the Committee. For this purpose a form has been prepared and will be supplied on application to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay. It will be necessary to forward the replies to these interrogatories to the Government, not later than October 15th, 1919, together with an expression of their views (if any) proposed to be given on relevant subjects not contained in the paper of interrogatories.

LAND RECORDS.

SURVEYS OF LARGER TOWNS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

In the course of a resolution on the report on the administration of the Department of Land Records for 1917-18, the Government of Bombay observe as follows:—

The Record of Rights is now fully established in the public confidence and continues to gain in accuracy and utility every year. The importance of the Record as a repository of information on the value of the land and on the profits of agriculture has been made evident in the numerous settlement reports submitted to Government in recent years. The operations of the sub-division survey, which, it is hoped, will be completed throughout the Presidency proper in the course of the next three or four years, have materially contributed to the accuracy of the Record and to the recognition by the small landowners of the value of a reliable and continuous register of their holdings. The process of survey involves a careful inquiry into actual facts on the spot and the resulting figures of area and assessment of the holdings worked out upon scientific methods are a great improvement upon the earlier haphazard method and together with the detailed maps of the subdivisions form a valuable addition to the village statistics. The Record of Rights is being rapidly extended to all town sites which have recently come under the dual process of city survey and enquiry into property rights and the Record based on these surveys should prove no less valuable and useful a register of property in urban areas than it has come to be in the case of agricultural lands. During the year revision of the Record was carried out over a considerable area in the Presidency, following as far as possible the completion of the sub-division survey. Government observe that an experiment is being made on a new method of maintenance and revision and they await with interest the report on the result of the experiment as it is apparent that the present method of quinquennial revision is a cumbrous operation susceptible of considerable improvement.

TOWN SURVEYS.

The survey of the sites of the larger towns in the Presidency proper and the consequent enquiry into titles and preparation of the Record of Rights continued during the year. New surveys were introduced in Yeola and Satara and operations were completet in Poona, Nasik, Bhusaval Byatgi ant Shahapur (Sangli) Revisions of the former surveys in Ahmedabad, Broach and Igatpuri were commenced. These revisions have been rendered necessary by the neglect of the former survey through the absence of proper arrangements for recording the continuous changes in the configuration and ownership of the properties and it is most satisfactory to note that the Department is now fully aware of the great importance of altering the maps and records to conform to the changes which occur from day to day and that to this end, maintenance establishments are appointed as soon as the survey operations are complete. No new surveys of village sites were undertaken during the year but this work is likely to be developed on the completion of the surveys of the larger town and of the sub-division survey so that at no very distant date, a complete system of maps and registration of title will be maintained for all lands in the Presidency.

THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ANNOUNCE THE ISSUE OF A

FIVE PER CENT.

INCOME-TAX-FREE

LOAN

ISSUED AT Rs. 95

REPAYABLE AT Rs. 100

IN 1945-1955.

WAR BONDS of any description will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash in subscription to the Loan.

OPEN FROM 2nd JULY TO 30th AUGUST.

Government will set aside annually 1½ per cent. of the amount of the Loan to form a DEPRECIATION FUND in order to buy in the Loan when it falls below the issue price.

The Loan may be purchased on application at the Head Office or any Branch of the Presidency Bank or at the Office of the Controller of Currency or of any Accountant General or Comptroller, or at any Government Treasury or Sub-Treasury or at any Post Office conducting Savings Bank Business. Full details of the terms are given in the Government of India Finance Department Notification No. 1457F, dated 16th June 1919, copies of which are obtainable at any of the abovementioned places.

FUTURE OF TURKEY

BRITAIN'S PLEDGE.

MEMORIAL TO PREMIER.

The Aga Khan, Mr. Ameer Alli, Sir Krishna Gupta, Lord Headley, Sir Abbas Ali Baig and Mir Aftab are among the many Moslem, Hindu and English gentlemen who have signed the following further memorial to the Prime Minister:—

1. We, the undersigned, subjects of His Majesty, now residents in England, beg respectfully to express our great regret and disappointment at the reply by the Peace Conference to the Turkish Delegates' plea for equitable treatment. We had hoped that in adding up the scores against Turkey due weight would be given to the causes that have frustrated her endeavours to march with the requirements of modern progress.

2. We take upon ourselves to say that no other country has suffered so much as Turkey within the last two centuries from the cupidity and intrigues of her Christian neighbours. From the time of Catherine II of Russia down to 1877 she has been attacked and mutilated at short intervals of twenty to twenty-five years. No breathing time has been allowed to her to devote herself to the task of domestic reform; no respite to engage in the works of peace. Tzarist Russia never wanted a progressive or reformed Turkey and she was aided and abetted, we speak with respect, by most of the Powers of Europe. And now, Sir, we read with pained surprise that Turkey's inability to organise her government and introduce desirable reforms is made a ground of attack against the Turkish national character as unfit for progress and development when in the midst of unceasing external troubles and internal sedition promoted from outside, the Ottomans had no fair chance of putting their house in order.

3. We mention these facts to you, Sir, as we feel assured that you are animated by that sense of justice without which the great settlement, in which you are taking such a prominent part, will in our humble judgment, never bear the fruiton which we, in common with all His Majesty's subjects, believe rests the hope of humanity for the peaceful development of the world. Any policy based on vindictiveness or partizanship, however successful for the moment, will leave behind a rankling sense of injustice and sow the seeds of incalculable misery and bitterness amongst the vast populations of Asia and Africa, who follow the Moslem faith and most of whom acknowledge allegience to England and France.

USE OF TURKEY TO WESTERN EUROPE.

4. We also desire to point out that the existence of Turkey as a powerful State has not been without use to Western Europe. In the 16th and 17th centuries, whenever France was attacked and nearly overwhelmed by the Hapsburg hordes, it was the Sultan of Turkey whose help used to be invoked and who invariably came to her assistance and saved her from disaster. We believe that the history of Western Europe would have been differently written had Turkey not existed as a State capable of assisting France in time of distress and danger. With regard to her services to England we might be allowed to mention that over a century ago when the British were fighting France for the Dominion of India the Ottoman Sultan wrote to Tippoo Sultan of Mysore urging him to join hands with England. A reference in the autobiography of the late Ameer Abdur Rahman would also show that Turkish intervention on behalf of the English frustrated within recent times a serious Jehad movement against the British on the frontier of India. Another conspicuous instance is the willing assent of Turkey to the pouring of British troops through Egypt into India which enabled England to crush the great mutiny. No amount of reference to the Crimean War can belittle the significance or value of these services rendered to the British Empire by the Moslem Caliph. For, if what was considered in latter years the right horse had won, Egypt, if not absolutely closed to England, would cause our Government considerable embarrassment in the passage of British troops expeditiously to India.

5. We venture to say, Sir, in emphatic terms that no nation has been more tolerant than the Moslems of Turkey to the followers of other creeds. When the Jews of Spain were driven out by fire and sword from the land which had been their home for centuries they found refuge and shelter in Turkey. When Kossuth fled from Hungary he and his fellow-patriots found an asylum among the people who are now declared by the Peace Conference to be devoid of nobility of sentiment. It is a wellknown fact in history that the Turkish authorities refused, notwithstanding the threats of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, to surrender the fugitives to the merciless vengeance of the Austrians. When the monarchs of Europe were engaged in dragooning the peoples whom they had violently brought into subjection to create homogeneous nations Turkey had guaranteed to each community and each creed the free enjoyment of its separate laws and institutions under its own religious and communal heads. The generous tolerance shown by the Turkish Sovereigns in the plentitude of their power has been repaid by constant treason and perpetual intrigue by neighbouring hostile States. And this treasonable conduct has no doubt often been repressed by violent and ruthless methods. We would like to know, Sir, what nation in the world is free from the charge of ruthless repression of treason and insurrectionary movements?

PROPOSED DISMEMBERMENT.

5. We read in the public press that the design of the Peace Conference is to "pen in" the Moslem nation of Turkey within the plateau of Anatolia without any outlet to the sea or means of access to the markets of the world except through the favour of implacable enemies. If this statement be true, it means that they would be permanently cut off from communication with their co-religionists in other parts of the world except through the generosity or favour of other Governments more or less hostile to them that they would be debarred from free inter-association with other nations, that they would be deprived of all means of progress, that they be deprived of all touch with the modern world, that they would have no chance of development and that their women who have attained a remarkable degree of culture and freedom will have to forego all the advantage gained after years of struggle and would relapse to mediaeval condition. If this is the design of the Peace Conference, we take at once the liberty, as British subjects entitled to place constitutionally before you as the chief custodian of the interests of the Empire our emphatic and indignant protest on behalf of the whole of India.

7. It is not necessary for us to refer again to the state of feeling among the Moslems of India on the subject of the proposed dismemberment of Turkey, as your attention has already been drawn to it in three separate Memorials submitted to you on the 1st January—3rd March and 14th June respectively. But we think it right to bring respectfully to your notice the fact that they feel at this moment overwhelmed with the sense of a great calamity and take little or no interest in the proposed Constitutional Reforms. The avowals in the public press that the institutions which they cherish and in which they take a pride should be crushed; that their civilisation which they value should be replaced in a country which has been held by Moslems for centuries by Alien civilisations with all their concomitants, casinos, gambling dens, liquor shops, and other undesirable adjuncts revolting to their feelings and antagonistic to their religion, have given rise to a bitterness which looking at it in the interest of the Empire, we cannot regard without the gravest anxiety.

8. In 1765, the Emperor Shah Alam II granted to the East India Company the Dewani of three of the most important provinces of the Empire. In 1802 Lord Lake obtained for the Company the delegation of the Imperial authority. Since that time the Mussalmans of India have stood steadfastly by the British Throne. The present utter disregard of their feelings and sentiments has created an estrangement which, whilst we deplore, we fully understand. They appear to have lost faith in the solemn pledges that have repeatedly been given to the Mussalman nation and the Mussalman soldiers who have fought and died for the British cause that Turkish sovereignty over Thrace, Constantinople and Asia Minor would remain absolutely intact and uninterfered with.

A MALEVOLENT ACCUSATION.

9 It has been repeatedly asserted in the Press by some of our Christian fellow-subjects, who have no scruple in re-kindling the flames of religious hatred that the present sympathy of the Mussalmans of India with their Turkish co-religionists, and their interest in the preservation and maintenance of the Ottoman Sovereignty over Constantinople and the regions in respect of which you, Sir, gave the Mussalman world a solemn pledge are new-born and factitious. We beg respectfully to denounce this statement as a malevolent accusation. When Turkey was in no danger, when her existence was regarded by both France and England as essential to the maintenance of political equilibrium neither the Moslems of India nor of any other part of the world had reason to placard their sympathy or proclaim it in the Press. In 1856 they saw England and France fighting alongside her, and they were content to believe that their cherished religious institutions were safeguarded by two of the greatest States in the vanguard of civilisation. In 1877, however, when Constantinople was, as now, in danger, a thrill went through the heart of Islam in India and the sympathy with their Turkish co-religionists was universal. Large sums were subscribed for the relief of the widows and orphans of Turkish soldiers. Luckily England intervened to stop the Russian attack, and Mussalman excitement subsided. When Italy and the Balkan States afterwards attacked Turkey the excitement was far greater and the sympathy deeper. As a matter of fact these feelings have grown in intensity as the danger to Mussalman interests and to the territories of Turkey as an independent State has grown.

10. In conclusion we beg to invite your special attention to the fact that the great victories in Asia which brought about the collapse of the Central Powers were achieved by the valour of Indian soldiers, including the best of Moslem soldiers, as was recently acknowledged by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons. At the beginning of the war these soldiers rendered invaluable help in holding back the German armies in Flanders at a time when the situation was most critical. Is it just, is it fair, is it right, we venture to ask, that the Moslem soldiers and their countrymen who have so directly and substantially helped in the achievement of Victory should have no voice in the settlement of the destiny of the Turkish Empire and that their views should be set aside in favour of those whose territorial ambitions have been aroused by the Secret Treaties, but whose part in the defeat of Turkey has been insignificant? We firmly believe that this vital fact will appeal to the sense of fairness of the British nation whom it is your privilege to lead at a momentous juncture when India is watching with tense anxiety the attitude of Great Britain and her Allies towards the Caliphate.

11. We again venture to appeal to you, Sir, that having regard to the universal sentiment of the world of Islam and especially of His Majesty's Indian subjects, to use your powerful influence to bring about a settlement in accord with the assurance which was accepted by India and the Islamic world as a solemn pledge on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

MARTIN'S
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF KANARA.

NEED FOR BETTER SYSTEM OF COMMUNICATION.

Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Poona, delivered a lecture on the "Economic Development of Kanara", under the auspices of the Kanara Union in Bombay, on the 23rd instant. The Hon. Major C. Fernandes presided.

Mr. Gonehalli pointed out that the one great need of the Kanara District is an efficient system of communication by land and sea that can break the barriers of isolation of the district and that a Railway and a daily steamer service must be swiftly supplied. If the district is to progress and to prosper a wider extension of education is also needed to make the people, mobile, intelligent and enterprising. For agricultural development he urged the prevention of the erosion of the soil by such measures as the use of fish manure as a supplier of lime, the construction of embankments, the use of efficient implements and the breeding of cattle on improved lands. Kanara has a future the lecturer emphasised, as a sugar-producing district, if only measures are taken to utilise the natural advantages of the district, e.g., rainfall, etc., and to increase the area under sugarcane. Agriculture, however, flourishes best in conjunction with cottage industries. Handloom weaving can be introduced into North Kanara, in the same way in which it has been introduced in South Kanara. The fisheries of Kanara are capable of development and sardines especially can be canned and turned into valuable food. If however, the people are to be enabled to take up these lines of industrial development, they should be initiated, first into the simple principles of business and organisation and this can be done best by the establishment of co-operative Societies throughout the district. The lecturer believed that there are great possibilities for the district if the co-operative movement can be made to stay and to work in Kanara The Kanarites in Bombay have been doing good work in several spheres; but said the lecturer, "Work has to be done in Bombay and also there in Kanara, to improve the existing backward condition of the district." He concluded by exorting the aspiring members of the Kanara Union constantly and vigorously to think over the condition of their native district and to do all they can to raise her up to a position of eminence.

The Chairman in thanking the lecturer, emphasised the various industrial possibilities of Kanara and vigorously urged the student audience of the Kanara Union to keep before their eyes the ideal of social usefulness, ungrudging patriotism and united effort. Agitation is the only means of securing an end and he personally offered his help in agitating for better communications and better education for their common district.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

MR. FISHER'S HOPES.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, was present in mail week, at the Speech Day of the County Borough of Blackpool Secondary School, held in the Tower Ballroom. He said we wanted more scholarships to the universities, and we wanted a larger provision of maintenance allowance to enable the children of poor parents to remain in the secondary schools until they had received the full profit of the secondary school course. He had hoped to be able to announce this year that he had found it possible to create a large number of State scholarships to the universities, but he had not been able to accomplish that object. He was not without hope, however, that he might be able to accomplish it next year. (Cheers). With respect to the maintenance allowance the Government had determined that next year they were prepared to meet the local education authorities with a pound for pound in respect of any expenditure upon maintenance allowance for secondary schools which had been approved by the Board. (Cheers). On the question of technical education Mr. Fisher said we were now faced with keen economic competition, but given a good system of technical education we could beat the whole world. "I am by no means satisfied with our present system" added Mr. Fisher, "I appeal to local education authorities to take advantage of the clause in the Act of 1918, which enables them to co-operate for particular objects and organise technical education over a wide area. I believe if we had a careful survey of our higher grade technical education on the one hand, and a combination of education authorities devising a scheme of technical education for particular industries that then we should be on the right road to success. This matter of technical education is not one which can be settled by educationists alone. We must acquire the cordial co-operation of the business world if it is to succeed." (Cheers).

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DEMOBILISATION IN INDIA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RELEASE OF UNITS.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

"The following "Demobilization Instruction (British) No. 95 regarding the demobilisation of the British Garrison of India is communicated for information:

I. The following policy has been approved for the Demobilization of the Garrison of India; and realise will commence as soon as details ex. Mesopotamia who have been detained in India have been disposed of. The rate of release will be dependent on the rate of arrival of reliefs from the United Kingdom.

II. The following will be the first for despatch:—

(1) Officers and soldiers who previous to the suspension of demobilization were in, or had left their units *en route* for, Concentration Camps.

(2) Personnel who had been warned for demobilization, but who were unable to leave their units owing to the suspension of demobilization, i.e.—

(a) Soldiers entitled to furlough on re-enlistment vide this Office Memorandum No. 018074-1 (A.G. Mob.-2-B.), dated 3rd April 1919

(b) Soldiers over 41 years of age vide this Office Memorandum No. 018360-1-A.G. Mob.-2-B., dated 10th April 1919

(c) Officers and soldiers whose release on extreme compassionate grounds was ordered in this Office Memorandum No. 021315-A.G. Mob.-2-B., dated 23rd April 1919 and who have not yet proceeded home, and those whose names have been received from War Office and communicated to General Officers Commanding concerned from time to time.

Other cases for release on extreme compassionate grounds should continue to be dealt with under the instructions contained in this Office Memorandum No. 021315-81-A.G. Mob.-2-B., dated 21st May 1919.

(3) Officers and soldiers for repatriation to countries other than the United Kingdom, (i.e., those of Industrial Group 45) vide Demobilization Instructions (British) No. 88.

(4) Officers and soldiers of Group 43 whose names have been recommended by General Officers Commanding for special release in reply to this Office Memorandum No. 018473-1-A.G. Mob.-2-B., dated 15th April 1919.

III. With the exception of soldiers serving on a pre-war regular attestation who have not completed their colour service, and any who have re-enlisted and have accepted bounty in lieu of furlough, the following will be the next for despatch in the order named:—

(1) Those who joined for service prior to the 1st January 1915.

(2) Those who joined for service between the 1st January 1915 and the 31st December 1915.

(3) Those who, having joined for service subsequent to the 1st January 1916, are eligible for demobilization under the terms of paragraph 3 of Army Order No. 55 of 1919 (republished under Army Instruction, India, No. 121 of 1919), and who have not been included under any of the previous headings.

(4) Those who having re-enlisted under the terms of India Army Order 47-S., dated 6th May 1919, (i.e., subsequent to the 16th March 1919), are eligible for furlough on re-enlistment.

(5) Recruits who were attested under the Derby Scheme and who joined the colours prior to the 1st July 1916.

IV. After the above have been disposed of, and subject to the arrival of the necessary relieving units, other soldiers who joined for service subsequent to 1st January 1916 or who fall under Category (10) of paragraph X below, and who are eligible for release by the 30th April 1920, under the terms of the Naval, Military and Air Force Act of 1919, published under India Army Order 497 of 1919, will then be released. the order of priority for release being as far as possible according to length of service.

RELEASE OF TERRITORIAL FORMATION.

V. The release of Territorial Formations (other than garrison battalions) will be carried out by units *pari passu* with the release of individuals of other units and formations and will commence after the release of those mentioned in paragraph II above.

(2) Soldiers serving with Territorial units who do not fall under the terms of paragraphs II and III above will not accompany their units home, unless their release on compassionate grounds has been approved by the General Officer Commanding, Division or Independent Brigade, under which the unit is serving, but will be transferred to other units under orders to be issued in due course.

(3) Any soliers of Territorial Force units eligible for demobilization under paragraphs II and III above, and who would in the ordinary course be despatched home prior to their units, may if they so desire delay their demobilization and accompany their own units.

(4) It is anticipated that all Territorial Force units will have embarked for the United Kingdom by the end of this year.

(5) A list of Territorial Force Batteries and Battalions who will be despatched as units is laid down in paragraph XIII below. Their despatch will be arranged so far as circumstances will allow in the order in which they arrived in India.

VI. The selection of individuals for inclusion in allotments is left to the discretion of General Officers Commanding concerned, but other things being equal, preference should be given to married men, and those whose release is recommended on compassionate grounds.

RETURNS TO BE RENDERED.

VII. General Officers Commanding, Forces, Divisions, Divisional Areas and Independent Brigades, including Aden and Bushire and the Officer in charge, Supply and Transport Records, Delhi (also General Officers Commanding, Commands and Branches of Army Headquarters in the case of soldiers employed under them who fall under paragraph X of Demobilization Instructions (British) No. 70) will render numerical returns of all soldiers of the categories shown in paragraph X below.

(2) These returns are to be rendered monthly and should show the position of each unit or formation as on the last day of the month, and they will be submitted to Army Headquarters by General Officers Commanding, etc., concerned not later than the 7th of each month. In the case of the 9th (Secunderabad) Division and Burma Division advance telegraphic returns should be rendered, being subsequently confirmed by postal returns.

(3) Two returns are required as follows:—

(a) Showing the number of soldiers of the vaious categories serving in India. Those already at or *en route* to Concentration Camps should not be included.

(b) Showing the number of soldiers of the various categories despatched to Concentration Camps or direct to ports of embarkation.

ALLOTMENTS FOR DISPERSAL.

VIII. Allotments will be made from time to time to General Officers Commanding, etc., concerned based on the returns submitted in accordance with paragraph VII above.

(2) On receipt of allotments General Officers Commanding will take such steps as are most convenient or expeditious, either by making sub-allotments to subordinate authorities, or direct to Officers Commanding units, to ensure that personnel are selected in their turn for inclusion in allotments, and are held in readiness for despatch to Concentration Camps.

(3) In this connection particular attention is drawn to paragraphs II and III of Demobilization Instructions (British) No. 70.

PROCEDURE ON DESPATCH OF PERSONNEL.

IX. All personnel prior to despatch will have their demobilization forms completed and disposed of as laid down in Army Demobilization Regulations, except in regard to the undermentioned forms which will be disposed of as follows:—

A.—Officers and Soldiers—

(1) Army Form Z-9 (Nominal Rolls) will be completed and despatched by—

The Officer Commanding Unit as under:—

2 copies to the Adjutant General's Office, Record Section, Bombay.

1 copy to the Controller of Military Accounts concerned, in the case of officers, and the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, in the case of soldiers. In the case of soldiers employed departmentally or on the Staff, a copy should be sent to the Controller of Military Accounts from whom pay has been drawn, and also to the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona.

1 copy to the Commandant, Concentration Camp, to be sent by post, if possible not less than 48 hours prior to the despatch of personnel from this.

1 copy to accompany the draft or individual, to be handed to the Commandant, Concentration Camp, on arrival

1 copy to be retained by the Officer Commanding Unit.

(2) The Commandants, Concentration Camps will compile 18 copies of special Nominal Roll showing by units, under headings giving reasons for despatch, the individuals being sent for embarkation. These copies will be disposed of as laid down in this Office Memorandum No. 021941-2 (A.G. Mob.-2-B), dated 8th April 1919, to Commandants, Concentration Camps, and Embarkation Commandants.

(3) India Army Form A-34 in triplicate, will only be despatched to Embarkation Commandants in the case of personnel despatched direct for embarkation and who do not pass through a Concentration Camp.

B.—Soldiers only—

Army Forms B.-120, B-122 and B-178 to the Adjutant General's Office, Record Section, Bombay, who on receipt, will forward these forms, together with Army Form B-103, direct to the Officer in charge Records concerned, in the United Kingdom.

(2) All ranks will be properly armed, equipped and clothed, in accordance with the provisions of India Army Order 16-S of 1919, and be provided with the necessary demobilization forms prior to despatch to Concentration Camps.

(*N.B.*) Should it be impossible to despatch an individual completely equipped and provided with the necessary forms, the Commandant, Concentration Camp concerned, should be warned by telegram, and a list of such deficiencies sent at once by post giving the reasons for their not being issued prior to despatch.

INFORMATION TO BE SHOWN ON MONTHLY RETURNS.

X. Categories to be shown on the returns to be rendered in accordance with paragraph VII above.

N.B.—It is to be noted that, except in the case of those under categories 20 and 21, no personnel are to be shown in more than one category.

(1) Those enlisted under the terms of India Army Order No. 39-S., of 1918, and who are entitled to furlough on re-enlistment.

(2) Those over 41 years of age.

(3) Those recommended for release on extreme compassionate grounds.

(4) Those for repatriation to countries other than the United Kingdom, (ie., Industrial Group 45).

(5) Those who joined for service prior to the 1st January 1915.

(6) Those who joined for service between the 1st January 1915 and the 31st December 1915.

(7) Those who having joined for service subsequent to the 1st January 1916 are eligible for demobilization under the terms of paragraph 3 of Army Order 55 of 1919 (republished under Army Instruction, India, No. 121 of 1919).

(8) Those who have re-enlisted under the terms of India Army Order No. 47-S, dated 6th May, 1919, (i.e., subsequent to the 16th March 1919) and who are entitled to furlough on re-enlistment).

(9) Those who were attested under the Derby Scheme and who joined for service prior to the 1st July 1916.

(10) Those who have volunteered to remain in the Armies of Occupation under the terms of paragraph 4 of Army Order 55 of 1919 (republished in Army Instruction, India, No. 121 of 1919), or who are prepared to defer their demobilization till the 30th April 1920.

(11) Those who joined for service between 1st January 1916 and the 30th June 1916 and who will be eligible for discharge under India Army Order No. 497 of 1919.

(12) Those who joined for service between the 1st July 1916 and the 31st December 1916, and who will be eligible for discharge under India Army Order No. 497 of 1919.

(13) Those who joined for service between the 1st January 1917 and the 31st December 1917 and who will be eligible for discharge under India Army Order No. 497 of 1919.

(14) Those who joined for service subsequent to the 31st December 1917 and who will be eligible for discharge under India Army Order No. 497 of 1919.

(15) Those serving on a pre-war attestation with colour service to complete and all other personnel who will not be eligibe for discharge by the 31st July 1920 under the terms of India Army Order No. 497 of 1919.

(16) Those belonging to the Territorial Force Formations mentioned in paragraph XIII below, who are eligible (under categories 1 to 9 above) and desirous of accompanying their own units and do not wish to be despatched individually.

N.B.—Personnel of the above category are on no account to be included in any other category. Any such personnel who are ineligible or do not desire to accompany, their own units to the United Kingdom are to be shown under the category (1 to 15) to which they belong.

(20) Soldiers belonging to categories Nos. 1 to 9 inclusive and No. 16 who are on ext a-regimental employ.

(21) Soldiers belonging to categories Nos 10 to 14 inclusive who are on extra-regimental employ.

N.B.—The numbers shown under categories 20 and 21 are to be included in the categories to which they actually belong. They are to be shown in red ink under categories 20 and 21 and should not be included in the grand totals.

The object of showing separately soldiers extra-regimentally employed, is to enable the General Officer Commanding concerned to carry out reliefs in time to allow of the personnel being despatched in their turn with others.

OFFICERS.

XI. Officers should be selected in the proportion of 3 officers per 100 men, these eligible for release under paragraph 2 (A) of Army Order 55 of 1919 [Republished in Army Instruction (India) No. 121 of 1919] being the first for consideration.

Officers holding commissions in the Territorial Force and belonging to the units shown in paragraph XIII below, will accompany their own units to the United Kingdom, unless desirous of proceeding independently under paragraph II of this Instruction, prior to the despatch of their units.

The selection of other officers required to accompany drafts is left to the discretion of General Officers Commanding concerned, but the proportion should on no account exceed 3 per 100 men of all categories, and officers of all arms and branches of the Service should be treated *pari passu*.

The names and units of all officers selected by General Officers Commanding to accompany allotments should be reported to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief quoting this Demobilization Instruction as reference.

CADRES.

XII. Officers Commanding, Territorial Force Units, mentioned in paragraph XIII will earmark a cadre establishment, in accordance with the principles laid down in Army Demobilization Regulations, to enable the disembodiment of the unit to be carried out on arrival at its Peace Headquarters in the United Kingdom.

(2) All other Units will be gradually reduced by the process of demobilization outlined in the preceding paragraphs, but Officers Commanding will earmark and retain a cadre establishment in accordance with the principles laid down in Army Demobilization Regulations. This cadre will subsequently be despatched to the United Kingdom for disembodiment or disbandment as the case may be.

(3) All units who are for retention in the post bellum regular army will retain all personnel who will not be eligible for discharge under the terms of India Army Order No. 497 of 1919.

XIII. List of Territorial Force Formations who will be despatched to the United Kingdom as units.

INFANTRY.

Units with dates of arrival in India—

1-5th Hants—9th November 1914.
1-10th Middlesex—1st December 1914.
1-4th R. W. Kent Regiment—2nd December 1914.
1-4th R. W. Surreys—3rd December 1914
1-4th E. Kent—3rd December 1914.
1-1st Brecknocks—3rd December 1914.
1-6th E. Surreys—3rd December 1914.
1-4th Borders—3rd December 1914.
2-5th Somerset L. I.—8th January 1915.
2-4th Wiltshire—8th January 1915.
2-4th D. C. L. I.—9th January 1915.
2-4th Borders—31st March 1915.
2-6th Royal Sussex—26th February 1916.
1-25th Londons—26th February 1916.
1-1st Kents—2nd March 1916.

ARTILLERY.

Units with dates of arrival in India—

216th Brigade—
1089th Battery—November 1914.
1097th Battery—January 1915.
217th Brigade—
1091st Battery—November 1914.
1093rd Battery—November 1914.
218th Brigade—
1094th Battery—November 1914.
1096th Battery—November 1914.
1104th Battery—January 1915.
227th Brigade—
1098th Battery—January 1915.
1103rd Battery—January 1915.
1107th Battery—January 1915.

AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING INSTRUCTIONS.

XIV. Consequent on the issue of the above Instruction the following Demobilization Instructions (British) are hereby cancelled.

Numbers 3, 5, 7, 35, 39, 46, 47, 52 and 71.

The following amendments are made to existing Instructions:—

D.I.B. No. 51—For D.I.B. No. 17 read D.I.B. No. 95

D.I.B. No. 55—In paragraphs A (2) and (3) and B (3) for D.I.B. No. 17, paragraph VI, read D.I.B. No. 95, paragraph IX.

D.I.B. No. 70—In paragraphs VII and IX for D.I.B. No. 17 read D.I.B. No. 95.

In paragraph X for paragraph III of D.I.B. No. 17, read paragraph VII of D.I.B. No. 95.

D.I.B. No. 86—In paragraph IV for paragraph VI (b) of D.I.B. No. 17 read paragraph IX (B) of D.I.B. No. 95.

THE BOSE INSTITUTE.

RECENT RESPONSE PUT TO PRACTICAL USE.

Sir J. C. Bose's discovery of the perception of plants to Wireless stimulation has roused keen interest in Europe and it is expected that practical application will be made of the discovery.

"Nature" in a review published in the current number says:—

"India is to be congratulated upon the foundation and generous endowment of an institute of this character, which is intended to include departments for physical plant physiology, animal physiology, and psycho-physics, as well as their applications to agriculture and medicine. The address (of Sir J. C. Bose) outlines the events leading up to the organisation of the institute. It is pointed out that the two ideals before the country are complementary and not antagonistic. There is first the individualistic ideal of winning success in all affairs, of securing material efficiency and of satisfaction of personal ambition. They are necessary, but by themselves cannot secure the life of a nation. The weakling who has refused the conflict, having acquired nothing, has nothing, to renounce. He alone who has striven and won can enrich the world by giving away the fruits of his victorious experiences. The ideal of giving, of enriching—in fine, of self-renunciation in response to the highest call of humanity, is the other and complementary ideal." In many of the papers Sir J. C. Bose was assisted by his research students. The records upon which the conclusion of the Calcutta laboratory are based are on an entirely different level. In these, skill in manipulation, and the most ingenious clockwork and electrical device have been combined to evolve methods whereby the minute movements of response to carefully regulated stimuli have been recorded on the same chart as their times relations. In order to cut out errors arising from the variation of factors other than the one under consideration, the observations are in most cases made only for a short period of time. This is possible with the aid of the great magnification employed; the latter is obtained by combination of levers coupled with the disturbance of equilibrium in a magnetic field due to the motion of the steel lever in it. The massed attack of the workers in the Bose Institute has in a very short time cleared up much that was obscure in the phenomena of response."

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

A correspondent writes to us:—

In the beginning of this month's issue of your esteemed paper, there appeared a slight notice of the hitherto unknown with all sure and certain cure of hydrophobia. Will you in the interest of the people allow me to supplement it by giving some facts based on personal experience with regard to the same cure?

It is a mere truism to state that in certain malignant diseases, efficiency of Indian drugs and their preparations made on indigenous methods, has proved to be marvellous. Where the skill and sciences of the West have failed, the despised vaids and hakims have succeeded to effect cures in cases of incurable diseases. In spite of the boasted superiority of the modern science, our ayurvedic and unani systems have much to teach and more to give by way of methods and drugs to the West. At best, our modern treatment is preventive, whereas Oriental systems have proved to be curative.

Instead of giving many instances in proof of my statement, I would only cite one or two cases of recent occurrence within my knowledge. In one case, it was hydrophobia already developed. The victim was a Mussulman, who was bitten, previous to being attacked by rabies, by a rabid dog. In course of time, signs of hydrophobia appeared. Fortunately for him, someone of his relatives, knew of the existence of this particular remedy, and knowing the certain efficacy of the pills prepared by a gentleman, whose name is Mr. Vithalrao, a Gaikwad, residing at Navsari, and who is a highplaced and responsible official in Baroda State Service, fetched these pills and administered them to the victim. The effect was miraculous. He was cured in one day.

Some months later, a Parsi and a Hindu boy were bitten on the same day by the same dog. Having already heard and known about the preventive as well curative effects of the pills, I sent for them from the above-named gentleman, whom I had never known before. He readily complied with my request and sent me some pills with an instruction sheet. The pills were given to the Parsi boy, but unfortunately the parents of the other boy could not be prevailed upon to make use of them in case of their son, with the result that he succumbed to the symptoms, observable in a rabid patient, whereas the Parsi boy is living, amply testifying to the efficacy of the pills in the treatment and cure of hydrophobia. It is not my intention to encroach upon your columns by multiplying cases of prevention and cure effected by this preparation. They are recorded by the gentleman, possessing the secret of the remedy and can be verified by referring to him. It is within my knowledge that he is anxious to give the benefit of the pills to all, rich or poor, and in many cases he takes distant journeys to treat the patients at his own cost. The pills are given free of cost in charge.

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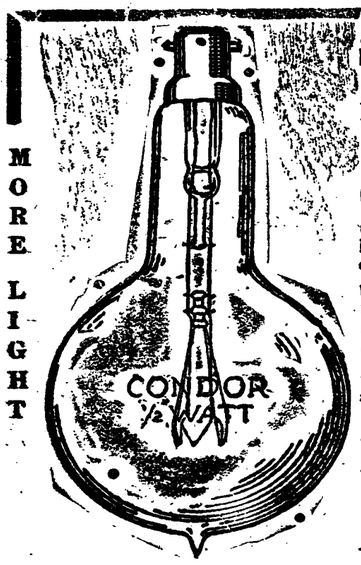

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DEPUTATIONS AT WORK.

CAUSES OF DISSENSIONS.

In the course of the last London letter, the correspondent of the "Hindu writes:—

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has stated emphatically that diarchy in this form cannot be tolerated. He drew the picturesque analogy of a newly married couple being advised by the clergyman immediately after the wedding to live apart as a divorced couple in order to avoid all causes of friction! It is even worse than this because according to the scheme of the Indian Governmnt as unfolded to the Committee by Sir James Meston, one party to the contract would be left in a position of hopeless inferiority. Then indeed the diarchy would become unworkable, and the whole scheme of reform would be reduced to a mockery.

This controversy, which is agitating the Committee very considerably, does not directly affect the Congress Delegates inasmuch as they are opposed to Provincial diarchy altogether. But the doubtful attitude of the Committee on this point, as I indicated last week, is causing much anxiety to the other Deputations. There are not wanting signs that, in the last resort, the moderate and Home Rule representatives, may make common cause with the Nationalists in opposing the scheme of diarchy rather than accept it on the terms proposed by the Government of India.

The Congress Delegates are not at all satisfied with the way things are going. I understand that they are not quite agreed amongst themselves as to the course which should be pursued having regard to the present situation. Some of them feel that it is a waste of time to go on discussing what to them are points of minor importance at such length, to the exclusion of questions which go to the root of the Indian problem.

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They have been considering the advisability of withdrawing their evidence altogether, and I am told that by a bare majority it has been decided to take this course, subject to the approval of the All-India Congress Committee with whom the delegates are in telegraphic communication.

The decision to withdraw the evidence is based partly upon the attitude of the Joint Committee and partly upon circumstances which have arisen in India, especially in the Punjab. It is now regarded as fairly certain that nothing more substantial than the Montagu Bill, possibly improved to some extent, can be expected from the present discussions. The Committee are not in the least likely to accept the alternative scheme submitted by the Congress delegates. That is the obvious anticipation of the delegates themselves.

With regard to the other point, namely, repression in the Punjab, it is agreed that a strong protest ought to be made by the Indian representatives now in this country, but the idea of a joint deputation to the Secretary of State on the subject seems to have fallen to the ground. Some of the more cautious souls are afraid that such a step at this juncture would be inopportune in view of the uncertainty of the situation on the frontier.

PROS. AND CONS—BILL AND PUNJAB.

The predominant opinion here is that it would be a mistake for any of the deputations to refrain from stating their case to the Committee. Having come to this country for that express purpose the Congress delegates would only stultify themselves in allowing their case to go by default. It may be granted that in their desire not to jeopardise the Reform Scheme the moderate deputies are studiously careful to abstain from faithful criticism of the Government of India and the Secretary of State on other grounds. They have carried their opportunism in this respect to an undue extreme. Their excuse is that martial law in the Punjab must, in the very nature of things, be of limited duration while the developments possible under the Montagu proposals will be of steadily increasing importance. Moreover, they say that if the Bill is liberalised and passed into law in the form desired by Indian Progressives O'Dwyerism and Rowlattism would come to a speedy end.

The Congressmen are not impressed by these arguments. The reasons which justified Sir Sankaran Nair and Rabindranath Tagore in the striking protests they have made are held by our Nationalist friends to suffice for a withdrawal from the discussion of a Bill which, on its own merits, has never appealed to them. They are now waiting for instructions from India on this point. Meanwhile their evidence is ready to submit to the Committee, if required, and the general exception is that Mr. Patel will be sitting in the witness chair when the proceedings are resumed on Monday morning.

MR. C. P. RAMASWAMY AIYER.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar had the witness chair to himself yesterday morning. He created a very favourable impression by his lucid and straight forward answers. His views were not materially disimilar from those put forward by Mr. Banerjea and Mrs. Besant, although he dissented from the latter's explanation of the differences which had led to a split in the Home Rule League. Mr. Ramaswami Aiyer told the Committee that it was due almost entirely to a divergence of view with regard to the Rowlatt Act. But what on earth have these domestic differences to do with the Government of India Bill? Many of the questions put by Lord Sydenham were only time-wasters, or designed to drive as big a wedge as possible between the varying schools of Indian progressive thought. Lord Selborne pointed out that these questions were wide of the mark.

In answer to Lord Crewe the witness said he was in favour of abolishing the Secretary of State's Council, but he was prepared to accept the scheme of the recent Committee, with the reservation that the new advisory body should automatically come to an end in 10 or 12 year's time, unless Parliament decided upon some other course.

Mr. Ramaswamy Aiyar was questioned at some length by Sir John Rees and others about caste. He made it quite clear that such difficulties as might possibly arise from this cause had been grossly magnified by those in the Madras Presidency who were opposed to reform. He declared that the political reform movement transcended caste. He might have added that self-government would be the most effective solvent of the evils which are alleged to exist in the caste system.

Having hotly repudiated Lord Sydenham's characteristic suggestion that Mr. Aiyer's only contribution to the war was a propaganda for Home Rule, the witness answered with brevity and precision the questions of the Secretary of State as to the main shortcomings of the Bill as now drafted. What they wanted, he said, was something in the way of popular control in the Central Government, namely, the beginning of responsibility, which could be accomplished by applying the principle of diarchy. With reference to the doubts expressed by many people as to the disadvntages of diarchy in general, Mr. Ramaswamy Aiyar said that in his view it was a necessary expedient for the period of transition.

Representatives of all the deputation appeared on the same platform at Caxton Hall on Tuesday at a meeting arranged by the Britain and India Association. The speakers about diarchy were (I have already referred), Mr. C. P. Ramasawmy Iyer, Mr. B. P. Wadia, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, and Mrs. Besant. Each spoke, of course, from his respective point of view, but there was no conflict of opinion in any important particular. The meeting was crowded, representative, and enthusiastic. Its success showed how possible it is to interest the British public in the problems of Indian Government.

THE INDIAN ARMY COMITTEE.

Arising out of the decision to appoint a Committee to inquire into the administration and organisation of the army in India, Mr. Frederick Roberts is asking today whether the terms of reference cover an investigation of the Indian section of the Army and of Indians generally with regard to the military policy of the Government. He will also inquire why no Indian has been appointed a member of the Committee; whether this omission will be made good before the Committee commences its work; whether the Secretary of State is aware of the strength of the Indian feeling against Sir Michael O'Dwyer for his recent administrative acts in the Punjab; and why he has been appointed a member in the face of such feeling.

MR. TILAK AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A meeting of members of Parliament was held at the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Mr. H. M. Hyndman, for the consideration of Indian Reforms when an address was given by Mr. Tilak. He said that the Montagu Bill was inadequate to India's needs, and under it the Government would remain as autocratic as ever. The people, as represented in the Indian National Congress, the Moslem League, and the Home Rule League, were not satisfied with it. Mr. Khaparde, member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, remarked that if the House of Commons knew that people could be shot in the street of India under martial Law, and unarmed crowds of men and women killed by bombs from aeroplanes, the sense of justice of Englishmen would rebel against it. Mr. Madhava Rao declared that shopkeepers in India had been flogged for shutting their shops. It was stated that the amendments to the Montagu Bill would be circulated.

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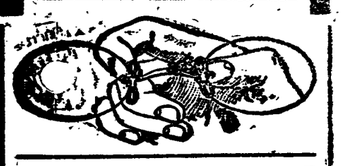

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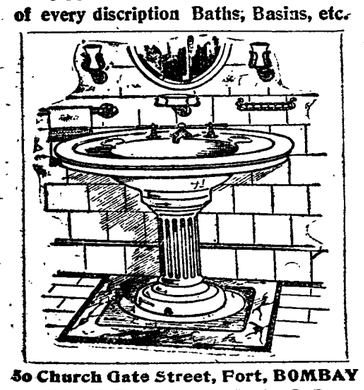

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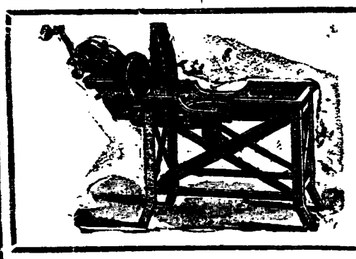

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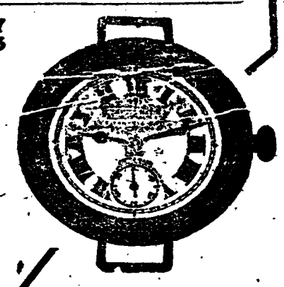

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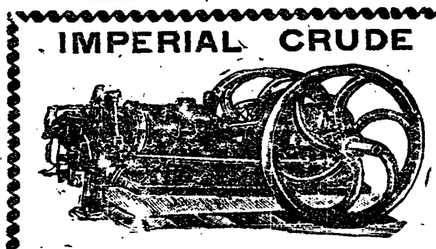

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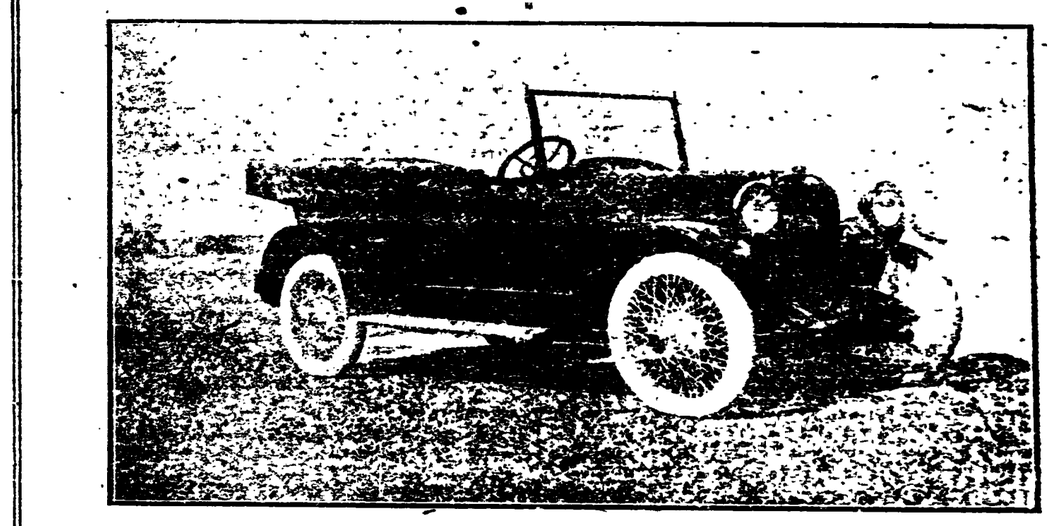

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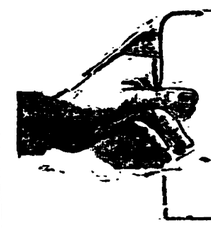

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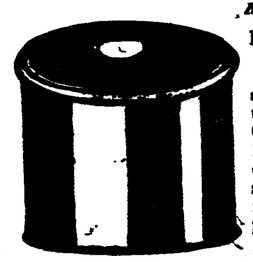

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